The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870. NUMBER 303.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

As the number of advertisements in our Sunday edition increases, the more time is necessary for their proper classification. It is for the interest of the advertisers that this should be done with care, and we beg that they will hand in their advertisements at the earliest possible moment to-day. The Supplement, which will be full of the choicest extracts from American and foreign publications, with letters from our own correspondents, will be published, as usual.

WASHINGTON.

Warm Debate in the House on the Oregon Railroad Subsidy Bill.

A Few Important Statistics Relative to the Subsidy Business.

Outlines of the New Currency Bill Introduced in the House.

Debate in the Senate on the General Subject of Paying Southern War Claims.

Testimony in the Freedmen's Bureau Investigation.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Senate to-day conducted to discuss the subject of paying the claims of loyal men in the South before passing upon any individual case. The matter came up on a bill for the relief of a man in Tennessee. Objection to this whole class of payments was made by Mr. Trumbull, when he was informed that the Senate had passed precisely the same character of a bill yesterday to pay C. N. Cutler, of Missouri, for cotton. Upon this Mr. Trumbull said if that was the case, he would move to send over to the House and recall the bill, which motion was agreed to, and no more business of this sort will slip through unnoticed.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

Disbursing Officer Howard's continued his testimony on the Freedmen's Bureau investigation to-day. Part of the number used in the erection of Howard University was from the lot purchased by Charles Howard, of his father-in-law, in Maine. Witness had supposed that the Building Stock Company were using public lumber, and General Howard had ordered them to pay for it. Tenements were built for the benefit of the freedmen at one hundred, because certain barracks a number of them had occupied were given up. Witness had paid for plastering, shores, fencing, painting, care of furnaces, and erection of tenement houses, all on the Howard University ground. He was directed to bring a detailed statement of all expenses. The pay roll of laborers for two months amounted to $1,400. It also came out that the bureau, after having erected both university and hospital, paid the Building Stock Company for the privilege of headquarters in the first, and $5,000 for the use of the hospital, the latter being considered the cheapest method of doing it, as a claim against this the defence sets up that more rent than this was paid before the removal of the headquarters to the university.

Mr. Voldertorp, of New York, President of the Manufacturing Stock Company, testified that he sold the right to use the blocks in the District of Columbia for $16,000 to General Howard and four other bureau officers. The sale took place a few weeks before the plans for the university were prepared. The committee has adjourned till Wednesday.

THE OREGON RAILROAD.

The Oregon Railroad bill, which passed the House by a thirty majority, is quite a modification of the policy heretofore pursued. The grant embraces alternate sections of public land in the usual grant to the Pacific roads, and a provision was put in that the land given should be sold to actual settlers at $2.50 per acre for a term. The parties were about evenly divided on the vote.

CODIFICATION OF THE STATUTES.

The act of 1866, providing for the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States, expired last summer. The three commissioners were Messrs. Bishop, of Connecticut; C. W. James, of the District of Columbia, and Wm. Johnston, of Ohio. Mr. Cushing resigned after about two years' service, they submitted, from time to time, their work on the subjects of postal, patent, copyright, and public printing laws, but none of it was ever considered by Congress. The bill goes to the President, to-night, revising the acts, and authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners to prosecute and complete the work of revision and codification, providing said commissioners shall give their whole time to the business, and shall receive no compensation after it is completed, nor for a longer period than three years after their appointment.

THE BANKING BILL

reported to-day by General Garfield, from his committee, has been considered quite carefully by nearly everybody as an important measure. It provides for the retirement of the outstanding 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness of the United States, and an increase of $6,000,000 additional bank circulation. The most notable feature of it is that it creates a new six per cent bond, running twenty-five years, as a basis of the new bank circulation, and, if this bill is carried, banking can be done on it, then all existing banks must adopt it within a year.

INTERNAL CORPORATION BILL.

Congress has finally passed one bill relating to this district that might well have been passed years ago. It is a bill not for creating banking corporations, similar in its scope and purpose to similar acts in Pennsylvania and Western States. It provides for corporations of any kind, except for banking purposes, and when it has been signed by the President, citizens will no longer be compelled to travel from local pressure, as there are from twenty-five to one hundred applications at every session for acts of incorporation of a purely local character.

YOUR SHARE IS TO BE REPAIRED.

Fort Sumter remains as it was left at the close of the rebellion, but the Engineer Department of the army is now engaged in repairing it. Nothing is changed, begin the work of putting it in order. It is proposed to use it as a battery rather than as a fort, and consequently the works will not be rebuilt in the original dimensions, but of less height and greater thickness, so that it may more effectually withstand modern ordnance and projectiles. As the original material is available, and the expense of the repair and change will not be great.

THE SENATE

has worked six days under Governor Anthony's rule, and in that time passed ninety-five bills and killed nearly forty more, so that the calendar is but about half as large as it was a week ago. This is certainly a tribute to the power of freedom to the people and to Rhode Island's sagacity in devising the rule. Some of the bills were of a private character, to be sure, but many were of a public character, and very important measures, however, have passed, and the general result is in the highest degree praiseworthy.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ELECTION BILL.

The Judiciary Committee has favorably reported the House bill regulating the time of holding Congressional elections, but has not yet considered the subject of Representation. The House bill will go through, and then all elections for Representatives will be held on the same day, early in October, probably the first week in, or the first Tuesday after October. It is not too soon to say that will be the fate of the new Apportionment bill, with no serious opposition to be overcome.

THE GEORGIA DELIRIUM INVESTIGATION

continuously opens into deeper and higher fields of iniquity, and may not be concluded for two or three weeks. Senators who know what has been sworn to say the evidence will overwhelm the country that parties were here with money to aid in bringing votes against Bingham's amendment. Whether Governor Bullock himself was in the game is not known to outsiders.

THE DEFALTING BAILEY.

Officers of the Treasury Department say there is no truth in the story that Ex-Collector Bailey is with friends in Ohio. They are certain that he is still in Canada, and Secretary Boutwell's New York agents have recently received letters from him.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE HOUSE COPYRIGHT AND CURRENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported in the House to-day a bill to increase the banking facilities, to consolidate and amend the laws, and provides for the issue of $95,000,000 of national currency in place of more than that amount, and provides for the redemption and cancellation of $45,000,000 of 1 per cent certificates, and for the cancellation of $40,000,000 of legal-tenders. Also for the withdrawal of currency now held on deposit by the Treasurer, and for the issue of 25 per cent bonds, exempt from taxation, and that, when $50,000,000 of the new issue have been taken up, all banks shall receive the same as security for their circulation. It provides for the banking on gold basis, and for the redistribution of $20,000,000 of National Bank notes, taking that amount from the States which are fortunate in having more than their share. States which are deficient. But this redistribution shall not take place until the $95,000,000 referred to shall have been issued. It reduces the taxes on circulation one-half on all banks that accept the provisions of the act by the new bonds. The bill was ordered printed and recommitted.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, this afternoon, confirmed Benjamin J. Sawyer as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Utah; also, Thos. Spofford, of the United States District Court for New Jersey.

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The Medical Teachers' Convention, to-day, organized with the following permanent officers: Professor D. W. Yandell, of Louisville, Vice President; Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, Secretary.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have had the Tariff bill under consideration again to-day, and considered the propriety of striking out several more grades. The question is likely to lead to a protracted discussion. It will be taken next week to the bill on the table, in order to test the sense of the House, and a period of it is becoming general among the members.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The committee had some further debate on the Tariff bill, but did not take action. It is now understood that the committee is not much divided upon the new bill proposed by Mr. Schenck, as they were at first, and that it will be duly reported in both any agreement.

THE DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

Representative of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared before Washburn's Committee to-day, but did not take action. It is understood that Mr. Orton was before the Committee on Appropriations and urged the appointment of Hancock, who favors putting the telegraph lines underground, and against the Gold Indicator, which is opposed to underground lines.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 50 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WASH AND IRON in a private family. Inquire at 50 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in a private family. Inquire at 50 Ohio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse. Call at No. 50 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, to do housework in a small family. Inquire at 50 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in a private family. Inquire at 50 Ohio-st.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT. on first-class city property. Address, stating location, etc., ALONG G. ROE, Tribune office.

$10,000 WANTED—AT 8 PER CENT. on first-class city property. Address ALONG G. ROE, Tribune office.

$10,000 WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man to buy a half interest in a good business. Address H. SWIFT & CO., Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THREE ENTIRE horses, suitable for coach or truck purposes. Apply at 50 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY MARE, 10 YEARS old, and a large bay horse, 7 years old. Inquire at 50 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A FAMILY horse and buggy. Inquire at 50 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—WAGON, TRAIN, AND FARM HARness. Inquire at 50 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—AUCTION PRICES—CAPTURED horses, mules, wagons, harness, saddles, etc., etc., at the Chicago Auction Mart, Nos. 75 and 77 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT 50 STATE-ST.—THE FINEST pair of carriage horses in Chicago, color dark bay, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—WE HAVE RECEIVED AN addition to our stock of horses, to be sold at the Garden City Horse Bazaar.

FOR SALE—A NICE PAIR OF STRAWBERRY-roan horses, suitable for coach or truck purposes. Apply for further particulars at A. PRICE'S Livery Stable, 50 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SIDE GRAIN WAGON, AND one two-horse truck wagon, with spring seat; both nearly new. Inquire at 50 Ohio-st., or address box 5,741 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DELIVERY OR GROCERY WAGON, nearly new. Inquire at 50 Ohio-st., or address box 5,741 Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE-SIZED ENGLISH dray horse. Inquire at 50 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—OR PRIVATE SALE—THE ENTIRE stock of harness now in the store of the undersigned, consisting of heavy and light work, single and double, and all other kinds usually kept in a first-class harness store. Also, the fixtures, consisting of counters, shelves, etc. Apply to or address W. H. HARRIS, 50 Ohio-st.

BOILERS, ETC.

THREE FIREBRICK BOILERS, WITH THREE 60-horse fronts, and three 60-horse connections, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, at 50 Ohio-st., JOSEPH A. BOOTH, BOX 2,741.

GOOD BARRELS, ABOUT 40 GALLONS, FOR sale cheap. Apply at 50 Ohio-st.

TWO OR THREE MAP COLORERS WANTED. Apply at 50 Ohio-st.

PHOTOGRAPHER IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. Apply at 50 Ohio-st.

TWO SECOND HAND SHINGLE MACHINES. Apply at 50 Ohio-st.

TO-DAY, AT NO. 50 ADDISON-AV., TWO NEW and two second-hand top buggies. Apply at 50 Ohio-st.

WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. Must have good references. Apply at 50 South Sheridan-st., West Side.

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WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription: [illegible]

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

The Sunday Tribune.

[illegible] of advertisements in our [illegible] increases, the [illegible] for their proper classification. It is [illegible] the advertisers [illegible] this [illegible] done with care, and we beg that [illegible] their advertisements at the [illegible] The Sunday [illegible] will be full of the choicest [illegible] will [illegible].

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

[illegible] the debate on [illegible] in the Senate, on the [illegible] one of the most powerful, [illegible] arguments ever [illegible] in that body. It occupies twelve [illegible] Congressional Globe, and [illegible] upon our space [illegible] give it in full to our [illegible] of the subject in [illegible] with the first legislation [illegible] of the Southern [illegible] a complete history of this [illegible] to Georgia, showing [illegible] of Congress has been [illegible] State, proving, from [illegible] despatches of the military officers, as well as from the records of Congress, [illegible] requirements had been [illegible] fulfilled, and reviewing successively the [illegible] arguments of Senators Howard, Drake, Stewart, Thayer, Morton, and [illegible], among whom, it is not too [illegible], Mr. Trumbull sailed like an [illegible] in the midst of a meagre [illegible] of dug-outs.

Mr. Trumbull commences by adverting to [illegible] extraordinary movements which took place in the city of Washington shortly after the Bingham amendment was adopted by the House of Representatives. This amendment simply required that an election should be held in the State of Georgia for members of the Legislature, at the time fixed by the Constitution of that State, its effect being merely to prevent the present Legislature from holding over two years after their terms of office should expire. A public meeting was held in Washington, and resolutions were passed instructing the Congress of the United States to strike out this Bingham amendment, and it was stated at this meeting that the Senate had been reconnoitered so carefully that the speakers at this meeting were able to inform the audience that the Bingham amendment would certainly be stricken out before the bill left that body. Shortly after the holding of this meeting, a rumor got into the newspapers, to the effect that the State of Virginia was about to rescind its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Whereupon the State of Texas was very suddenly admitted into the Union; and it was found, after her admission, that the two Texas Senators were dead against the Bingham amendment, and that Virginia had had no intention of rescinding her ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment; and that the story had been made out of whole cloth. Mr. Trumbull then shows why the Bingham amendment was necessary. Under ordinary circumstances there would seem to be no occasion for an act of Congress declaring that State officers should not hold office for a longer period than they had been elected; but, in the case of Georgia, the Governor came before the committee having this bill in charge, and deliberately made known his intention, and that of his faction in Georgia, to continue in office after their official terms should have expired. Under the Constitution of Georgia, a new Legislature would be elected in the fall of 1870. The term of service of one of the Senators elected from the State of Georgia would expire on the 3d of March, 1871, and his successor would be elected by the Legislature to be chosen in the fall of 1870; but the existing Legislature had already assumed to elect a Senator whose term of office is to commence on the 4th of March, 1871, thereby usurping the power of the Legislature to be elected next fall. In order to secure and perpetuate this fraud, it becomes necessary for the Bullock party to prevent the election of a new Legislature, and, inasmuch as the existence of two rival Legislatures in the same State would naturally produce bloodshed and civil war, it became necessary, or, if not necessary, highly expedient, for Congress to declare that an election should be held at the time fixed by the Constitution of the State.

The Constitution of Georgia declares that members of the General Assembly shall be elected every two years. It fixes the day for the first election, but authorizes the Legislature to change the time of election, and says that "the members shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified." Under this provision, Senator Howard, of Michigan, contended that it was competent for the Legislature to simply postpone the election, and thus enable the present Legislature to continue in office two years longer. This absurd proposition was completely overthrown by Mr. Trumbull, who showed that the authority of the Legislature to change the time of election simply enabled them to change the day within the period named in the constitution; so that while the day might be the first Monday in November, or the first Monday in December, or the first Monday in August, it could not possibly operate to enable the Legislature to continue in office longer than the period of two years. The argument of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was then taken up and dissected by Mr. Trumbull. The objections of the Nevada Senator to the Bingham amendment seem to us to be too trivial to be worthy of notice.

The speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana, was certainly the most low-flung and disreputable that was made upon the Georgia question in either house of Congress. It was a raw attempt to keep a State out of the Union by exhibiting the raw-head and bloody-bones of the late rebellion. Mr. Morton denounced the Bingham amendment as being "in the interest of rebels, as carrying exultation to every unrepentant rebel in the South." The attempt to cover up an act of palpable and high-handed injustice by mere looseness of speech was exposed and criticised by Mr. Trumbull in a manner which would have made the Senator from Indiana very unhappy if he had not absented himself from the Senate when it came Mr. Trumbull's turn to reply to him. Among other things, Mr. Morton paraded a great number of murders and outrages which he said had taken place in Georgia, in the year 1868. The number of these "murders and assaults" he set down at 336, but did not state how many of them were murders and how many assaults. During the same period of time he alleged that 3,000 murders had been committed in Texas, yet he voted to admit Texas and refused to admit Georgia. Senator Trumbull quoted as a sufficient answer to this array of murders and assaults, said to have been committed two years ago, a report from General Terry, dated on the 14th of August last, in which he said that "very many of the crimes which had been committed have no political bearing; that the great majority of the people disapprove of the commission of these crimes, and that not only would they gladly see good order restored, peace and quiet maintained, and the law vindicated, but would lend their aid to secure these ends were they not controlled by their fears." As a conclusive answer to Senator Morton's argument, Mr. Trumbull shows that all these outrages were committed at a time when the State was subject to the military authority. If military power could have [illegible] them, the military had ample [illegible] to do it. [illegible] against the [illegible] of civil rule in Georgia [illegible].

[illegible] admitted in 1868, under [illegible] disposed of the Georgia [illegible] the following [illegible] period [illegible] strange votes. No longer is the [illegible] slavery. Nothing is said of slavery, [illegible].

Mr. Trumbull disposed of this high-[illegible] by asking whether it is de[illegible] the cause of slavery to refuse to [illegible] a Legislature upon an unwilling [illegible]. Senator Sumner said, further, [illegible] all the arguments in opposition to the present Legislature of Georgia, and the prolongation of its term, are mere "technicalities." That is to say, it is a technicality to raise an objection against a Legislature and State government which seeks to continue in office, without a re-election, two years after its term has expired. If that is a technicality, what, in the name of Heaven, is a reality?

Senator Drake, in the course of the Georgia debate, had introduced an amendment, declaring that, whenever the Legislature, or Governor of a State, shall represent to the President that there exists in such State organizations or combinations of men engaged in the perpetration of acts of violence, the President shall be authorized to march troops into the locality, quarter them upon the inhabitants, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, etc. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States authorizes the President to act in this manner, upon the request of the Governor, only when the Legislature is not in session and cannot be convened, Mr. Trumbull characterized the Drake amendment as "monstrous." Whereupon Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, sprang to his feet, and declared that "he was ready to vote for this proposition, which seemed so monstrous to the Senator from Illinois, or to vote for a proposition still more monstrous in his view." A few days later, Mr. Drake withdrew his amendment, being evidently afraid to risk a vote on it. The dilemma in which Senator Thayer was left, in not being able to vote for this proposition, or for others still more monstrous was certainly painful enough without further comment, and it was, perhaps, cruel for Mr. Trumbull to recall the subject, and to point out, as he did very forcibly, the unhappy condition of the Senator from Nebraska, in not being able to vote for a bill authorizing the President to march troops into the several States, in contravention of the constitution, or for some bill still more destructive of law and justice.

Mr. Trumbull concluded with an earnest appeal to the Republican party, which has achieved all its triumphs under the banner of justice and law and liberty, not to tarnish its noble record by such an act of usurpation and wrong as forcing a Legislature upon the people of Georgia against their wishes, and in violation of their own constitution. He declared that, strong as the Republican party is, while based on principles of humanity and justice and obedience to the constitution and law it was not strong enough to trample upon those principles and reverse all its own precedents. As the word "slave" could never again be used to designate a human being within the limits of the republic, he hoped the time would speedily come when there would be none to whom the word "rebel" would apply. He believed that the policy pursued toward Georgia was calculated to produce rather than to repress resistance to law. He hoped that the time was not far distant when all the people of the United States would learn to respect and treat each other as brethren of one common country, interested alike in securing to all the blessings of peace and good government.

MONEY FOR FORTS.

The Secretary of War, in his annual estimate of the expenditures for the year 1870-71, included the recommendation of the Engineer Corps for fortifications and other works of defence. This estimate called for $4,396,000. It also asked permission to apply $282,000, balance of previous appropriation, for a new work in New York harbor. The Committee on Appropriations in the House has reported in favor of appropriating $1,261,750 for the following objects:

For forts in Portland Harbor, Me.	$ 75,000
Fort Independence, Boston	[illegible]
Fort Warren, Boston	100,000
Fort Winthrop, Boston	[illegible]
Fort Hamilton, New York	[illegible]
Fort Schuyler, New York	[illegible]
Fort on Willets' Point	80,000
Fort Columbus, New York	80,000
Fort Wood, New York	15,000
Battery Hudson	[illegible]
Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia	96,750
Fort Delaware, Delaware River	15,500
Battery at Finn's Point	25,000
Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco	100,000
Fort at Lime Point, San Francisco	150,000
Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco	100,000
Preservation and repairs	150,000
Seacoast mortar batteries	75,000
Surveys for military defences	100,000
Total	$1,261,750

The only item in the above bill which ought to pass should be the item "for preservation and repairs," and for that the sum might be increased. The amount asked for in Maine was $250,000, which the committee reduce to $75,000, leaving three of the six forts without any appropriation. The forts in Boston harbor asked for $719,000, and get $212,000, while New Bedford and Newport are thrown out. New York harbor asked for $800,000, and gets $300,000. Fort Mifflin, being near Philadelphia, asked for $107,000, and Fort Delaware wanted $37,000. All the appropriations for other forts in the Southern States, from Fortress Monroe, in Virginia, to St. Philip, in Louisiana, were stricken out; and $250,000 is given to the San Francisco forts, instead of $500,000 asked.

So far as these appropriations are designed to preserve and keep in repair the particular works, there may be some reason for them; but, so far as they are intended as a means of national defence, they are a useless waste of public money. The time for forts of masonry has departed, and there is not a regiment of soldiers who served in the late war, who cannot, in a single night, throw up an earthwork of tenfold greater power of resisting an attack than is possessed by either of these forts upon which so many thousand dollars are proposed to be expended. If the idea is to keep the coast fortified, then the appropriation ought to be twenty-five millions a year, and even that sum would prove wholly inadequate. There is no danger of an enemy sailing into Portland or Boston harbor, and, if there was, the forts in those harbors, upon which this money is to be expended, would be useless to repel him. This bill leaves the coast from Portland to Boston unprotected, and leaves Connecticut and Providence Plantations without a gun to keep the enemy out. New Jersey is abandoned to the foe. The most curious part of the bill is the appropriation for Fort Mifflin. This fort is on the Jersey shore of the Delaware River, about six or eight eight miles below Philadelphia, and no foreign vessel of war, carrying any guns capable of doing any harm, can come within twenty miles of the fort, for the want of water. The only way such a vessel could come within range of Fort Mifflin is to throw her guns and ammunition, and her ballast, overboard, and then she might get near enough to be fired at from the fort. The United States have a navy yard at Philadelphia, and have recently undertaken to move it down stream to League Island; but, when the government wanted to send some of the monitors and iron-clads there, it was found necessary to take out everything that had any weight, and then the empty hulls found water enough to float them to the island. Yet Congress is asked to expend $100,000 on that fort which is about as much value, as a defence of Philadelphia, as it would be if located at Harrisburg.

If the money is to be appropriated on the ground of coast defence, why is the coast, from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, left open to the enemy? Could not hostile navies ravage the cities from Baltimore to New Orleans, and could not hostile armies be landed in any of those States? Why are the States along the St. Lawrence and the lakes left exposed to this enemy, who, though unknown and never presenting himself, calls for the appropriation of so many millions annually for fortifications, arsenals, armories, and navy yards? A quarter of a million is voted to defend the coast of California, but Oregon and all Alaska is left to any foreigner who will "ravage" either!

The Committee on Appropriations did well in reducing these appropriations from $4,500,000 to $1,260,000, but they might have done better. The House can, however, complete the reform. Let the $250,000 be appropriated for the repair and preservation of the existing forts, and let the other $1,000,000 be stricken out. To appropriate the money is to waste it in a most senseless manner, and the condition of the Treasury will justify no such [illegible].

THE RICHMOND DISASTER.

The recent terrible loss of life at Richmond should not merely elicit the practical sympathy of all for the immediate sufferers, but should convey a lesson of grave import. This building was erected in 1792, and was well constructed. For nearly eighty years it stood the test of time, and, during that period, has been frequently crowded to its full capacity. The courtroom was in the part of the building immediately over the Hall of the House of Delegates. The floors were supported by columns or pillars in the hall below, and the building generally was as strong and as solidly constructed as any edifice of the kind in the country. But, some time since, the "hand of improvement" was employed, and, with a view of adding to the attractiveness of the Hall of the Delegates, some of these pillars were removed, depriving the girders of the support on which they had rested for more than half a century. In the original construction, the girders were arranged so as to have the firm support of these pillars; when the latter were removed, it seems that no attention was given to the condition of the girders, and finally the floor gave way under the weight of the extraordinary crowd. If the building had been left as originally constructed, no such calamity would have happened. It is not difficult to understand the painful, agonizing distress which this sudden calamity has occasioned in a city of comparatively small population. Sixty-five of the most influential citizens instantly killed, and three times that number maimed and mangled in the most horrible manner. Such a calamity is sufficient to appal the nation, and the extent of its desolation among the friends and families of the victims is immeasurable. The Judge, who was about to decide the case; the contestants, the counsel, and the friends of both sides, were all carried down together, and their bodies buried in the ruins of the fallen floor. The dead can be honored with Christian burial and the respectful attention of their fellow-citizens; the wounded can be nursed, and can have the aid of skill and tender care, but who can heal the bleeding hearts of the wives and mothers, sisters and children of those thus abruptly cut down in the very vigor of their manhood? The dying man under the ruins, who, with his last gasp, sent a message of his love to the wife he had left at home an hour previous, told the tale of the concentrated agony of the scores who were, in like manner, lying around him. There is nothing in history or romance, in prose or poetry, more pathetic than this simple recital.

This city is now erecting public buildings, which, even before their completion, have given palpable evidences of weakness. In the light of this terrible calamity at Richmond, is there any person who will higgle over the cost of taking down the interior of these buildings, and commencing them over again? In the case of the east wing, the foundation columns and arches have been so mutilated and shattered that the necessity of putting in new supports to prevent an immediate fall of the whole building, has been conceded. Shall we go on with such a building, and have it fall in two, five, twenty, or fifty years? Should we erect any building, of which there is any danger of its falling at any time? Will the saving of money now recall the dead who may be buried under it ten or twenty years hence? Is there any citizen who would run the risk of such a calamity as this at Richmond, to save any amount of money? The architect who advised the removal of the pillars from the Assembly Hall at Richmond thought of no such calamity. There was no sign of weakness following his act, and yet the result is to be seen in the sixty-five funerals, and in the hundreds of men languishing in pain, and in the long array of widows and orphans of Richmond. But in our case, we have the warning of deflected walls, gaping fissures, crumbling arches, and sinking columns. Shall we not be guided by this awful lesson at Richmond, into the path of safety?

It is customary, when a great calamity of this kind occurs, to speak of it as a mysterious dispensation of Providence. It is sheer blasphemy to say that a holocaust, resulting from the recklessness of the man who removed the pillars, was a visitation of Divine displeasure. Such philosophy is worthy only of the Brule Sioux. It is but the device of human ignorance to hide its own criminality under an accusation of Providence. Providence had nothing to do with the falling of the Richmond Capitol or of the roofs of our Court House. The Almighty has established the law of gravitation, and has given to wood, and stone, and iron, certain properties of resistance to pressure. When these laws and these properties are violated, certain results follow, and it is the grossest impiety to seek to shove these results of human ignorance or heedlessness over upon Divine Providence.

The scalping class who hang around the Board of Trade got badly hurt yesterday. These men operate entirely on options, not possessing money enough to be able to pay for a round lot of grain. Hence they generally "sell short"—that is, contract to deliver a 5,000 bushel lot of grain at a certain price at such time during the month as may seem most profitable. They calculate on being able to buy it in at a profit, during a temporary depression, and turn it over, pocketing the difference, without being compelled to use the money required to pay for the grain. During the many months in which the price of wheat has declined almost steadily, these men made money, and fared sumptuously. But, since the price of wheat has been on the upward turn, they have changed their tactics, and bought early in the day, selling out an hour or two later at an advance. Yesterday they rushed in wildly and bid as usual; the owners of wheat held their property off the market till the competition had run up the price about 2 cents per bushel, and then sold freely, and continued to do so as long as the demand lasted. The consequence was that the impecunious ones got panic stricken at the unusual amount of wheat on the market, and tried to sell out. The capitalists let it severely alone till the price had declined about 3½ cents, and then bought back much of the wheat they had sold earlier in the day. The result was that the scalping interest were "bitten" collectively, to the extent of about 3 cents per bushel on a quarter of a million bushels of wheat.

Mr. Fernando Wood, having made some statements in Congress as to the use of Freedmen's Bureau moneys in private transactions, was called upon to put his allegations in form for investigation, which he did. The fact that the funds of the bureau were loaned or used by private persons for personal ends, and that the funds sustained a loss by contracts in bricks, made under patent owned by some of its officers, has been proven, and perhaps some other irregularities. But how far General Howard is responsible for these things, and how far he is involved in them, if at all, has not yet been satisfactorily disclosed. In the meantime, his friends, and the self-constituted champions of the Freedmen's Bureau have resorted to an abuse of the parties prosecuting, and to an impeachment of their motives. This kind of defence will not do. The public will not tolerate that means of avoiding responsibility. If General Howard, or any of his subordinates, have done any act inconsistent with the trust imposed upon them, the public will require some better explanation than abuse of the witnesses. It may be General Howard's misfortune that he placed too much confidence in his subordinates, but his friends cannot avoid responsibility by calling anybody disloyal, or attributing personal enmity to witnesses.

The Philadelphia *North American* informs us that the town of Duluth, which "is springing up like a flower in the tropics," on the west end of Lake Superior, is "a Philadelphia enterprise," being a sort of suburb of the Quaker City, and it is sorry that Chicago should treat it with an illiberal spirit, and attempt to dwarf and injure the growth of that place.

We assure the Philadelphia *North American* that nobody in Chicago has attempted to dwarf the town of Duluth, or the city of Philadelphia, or any of the suburbs of either place. Duluth is no more a rival of Chicago than Philadelphia is, whichever may be the real city and which the suburb. What we object to is the appropriation of public lands to build a harbor at a place where the Engineer Corps say there are no natural facilities for commerce. If the town of Duluth is, as the *North American* tells us, a depot for Philadelphia enterprise and capital, let Philadelphia build the harbor, and not call on the General Government to do so. We care not how great a harbor may be built there, nor how vast a commerce may be concentrated at Duluth, provided these justifiable ends are achieved in a justifiable manner.

Latest advices from Washington indicate that, as the defeat of the Funding bill becomes a fixed fact in the minds of Congressmen, there is a tendency to recur to and pass Senator Sherman's bill for the issue of bank notes and the withdrawal of greenbacks. This will give us one currency, the redemption of which in specie is already sufficiently secured, and which, as soon as the greenbacks are retired, will be redeemed in coin. At the same time, it avoids contraction, and makes no changes in the currency, except such as are voluntary on the part of the people. No sooner is the defeat of the Funding bill assured than the government securities, which had declined for a time under its covert attack, again advance. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Funds long locked up and idle are coming forth. Government securities have advanced from 3 to 5 per cent. Various railroad and other enterprises, which have been at a standstill for a month, are beginning to go forward. The Stock Exchange, which affords a key to our financial and commercial condition, is once more animated. Business men generally, who have worn lugubrious countenances for months, smile again."

Let this be followed by such measures as will ensure the still further advance in the government credit and consequent decline in the premium on gold, and give us a sound currency and free banking.

The New Zealanders, says the London *Times*, are discussing the propriety of applying for annexation to the United States. Why not? We need an outpost in the Pacific Ocean, and we could not well get one further out than New Zealand. The three islands composing New Zealand include an area of 101,500 square miles, or more than the territory of Illinois and Indiana combined. They are about equal in size to the Peninsula of Italy, and are chiefly remarkable as the country which, according to Macaulay, is to produce the future tourist who is to stand on London Bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. Those who are afflicted with Anglo-phobia would be gratified at the acquisition, by the United States, of a country which is to enjoy, at some future day, so distinguished a prominence over the present Island of Great Britain.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Central Illinois Sunday School Convention, which was called to meet at Bushnell on the 10th of May, has been postponed until the 24th of the same month.

—At Rockford, on the 27th, Elmer W. Taylor was thrown from a wagon, and almost instantly killed. Mr. T. was a Second Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, during the rebellion.

IOWA.

The settlers are swarming into Northwestern Iowa, early in the season. The *Chief* says the stream pouring into that section is so strong and steady that "it is altogether probable the population of Cherokee County will be doubled in the course of a month or two."

—The Garden Grove *Enterprise* tells the following story of a hog's living without food or water for three weeks: "Last fall Captain Boyle sold several head of hogs. The Captain was very positive that he knew just the number of hogs which he wished to turn off at that time, so he engaged a certain number. When he came to drive the hogs out of his lot, he found that three of the number were missing. Some little search was made, but to no avail, the Captain supposing that the hogs had got out of the lot and strayed off. Three weeks afterward, Mr. W. F. Chamberlin, who was in the Captain's employ, at the time, in the mill, was looking about the pens carelessly, when he spied three hogs which had crept under the floor of one of the pens, which stood up from the ground a little ways. Upon examination he found that two of the hogs were dead, and that the other was still living. Immediate steps were taken, and the live hog was brought out of his prison home and tenderly cared for, and is now alive and in good condition."

INDIANA.

It took "three hours of uninterrupted chafing and rubbing" to restore animation to a two-year-old child who took a bath in a cistern in Fort Wayne, on Monday evening.

—Mr. Jacob Sholl, who died in Fayette County recently, at the age of 96 years, had forty-one grandchildren, eighty-five great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

—The Lexington (Scott County) *Enterprise* appeared with a half-sheet last week. Some mice about the office were making some disturbance when the editor chanced to have his [illegible] off. The temptation to throw one of the latter at the unoffending animals was irresistible, but the mice escaped unharmed, while a form was pied by the ill-directed missile.

—There is a story in the Fort Wayne *Gazette* [illegible] New Haven, Allen County, a few days ago, the remains of a coffin, containing a skeleton, were unexpectedly brought to light; but the jolly grave-diggers kept on at their work, finished the grave, interred the lately deceased; and the bones of the rightful occupant, thus rudely disturbed, were allowed to remain bleaching in the sun for *eight days* before they were re-interred. They were at last discovered and identified by a near relative, and quickly restored to their rightful resting place.

MICHIGAN.

At Grand Rapids, on the 27th, Dr. Zenas E. Bliss, a prominent physician, was arrested for the murder of Mrs. Eliza Scagel. It is charged by the complainant, Mr. Edward Scagel, husband of the deceased, that Dr. Bliss, some time in December last, procured, or attempted to procure, an abortion on Mrs. S., death resulting.

—A distressing accident occurred at Morrison Lake, three miles south of Sarranac, on the 26th. It seems that six persons attempted to cross in two small canoes lashed together. After reaching the middle of the lake, the canoes swamped, owing to the high seas running, and before assistance could reach them, John Bacon, his wife and one child, and a daughter of Pierce Bodell were drowned. Mr. H. Stark and wife, who were also in the boats, were saved.

MINNESOTA.

A husband-whipper has been sent to jail for thirty days at St. Paul. The woman in question is Mrs. O. T. Wilson.

—Henry Geiser, miller, and Joseph Sanderson, night engineer, of the Alexandria mill, were drowned on the 16th of April. They had gone out in a scow on a pond, in the morning, to hunt ducks. Not returning, alarm began to be felt, heightened by the return of their dogs without them, and search was made. Mr. Sanderson's body was found that afternoon in six feet of water, standing upright; and that of Mr. Geiser next morning, in four feet of water. It is thought that one of the dogs must have jumped from the boat when near the shore, disturbing its balance and precipitating the men into the water. They were not swimmers but could have waded ashore had it not been for fright.

OHIO.

Mrs. Willard was a candidate for Mayor at the recent election in Belleville, Huron County, and received sixty votes. They have a woman's suffrage society in that town.

MISSOURI.

A Missouri paper calls an affray in which one gambler blazes away at another several times, and killed an innocent man, "a careless use of firearms."

—The St. Louis *Times* says: "Miss Lemma Barkaloo has auspiciously begun her legal career. Her first case transpired a few days ago, and was so ably and adroitly conducted that a settlement was successfully effected without trial. This was the case: The plaintiff, a lady, claimed damages for a dead dog, whose earthly career was alleged to have been irregularly terminated by one of the city street cars. Sixty dollars was the amount of damages demanded. The Directors of the railway company demurred to this bill, and retained Miss Barkaloo as their counsel in the suit. There was overwhelming evidence that the dog was dead and could never bark again, as well as that its barkingless condition was caused by carelessness on the part of defendants' agents. Miss Barkaloo, therefore, with a sagacity and modesty which do her infinite credit, obtained a settlement of the case on favorable terms, notwithstanding that she thereby sacrificed a brilliant opportunity for making her maiden plea."

—Alfred C. Bernoudy, a prominent business man of St. Louis, died on the 27th inst.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Salt Lake *News* (Mormon) says: "A correspondent, residing in the Eleventh Ward, thinks he has found a subject worthy the attention of the morality folks, and which may lead to another amendment to the Cullom bill. He says two little girls, 4 or 5 years old, went to his shop yesterday morning, having in their hands the 'charm string' button-toy, now so fashionable amongst the youngsters here. The buttons were of various sizes, but the large ones were in the minority. They asked him to give them some buttons. Upon asking what they wanted with them, they answered, 'We want to marry dem.' They said they called the big buttons 'boys' and the little ones 'girls.' He asked them if they had heard of the Cullom bill, and that it forbade a man having more than one wife. They answered instantly, 'We guess if we's got de most little buttons, we'll play marry two wives for all old Tullom's bill.' Our correspondent thinks that, if this 'button polygamy is not suppressed, it may impress the minds of the children of Utah with the notion that polygamy is all right."

—A man in Montana, a short time ago, squatted on another person's land and built a small frame shanty. When requested to remove, he positively refused to do so; so one night a squad of men came round, after the squatter and his wife were asleep, and lifting the whole concern, shanty and all, with deliberate care carried it to the river and set it on a small raft. Then they pushed the raft out into the stream and let her go. When the squatter got up in the morning to go out, he was surprised to find himself about sixty miles down the stream, and making good time in a nine-knot current. The squatter observed to his wife that if he ever got back to his old home, war would probably be organized on a most formidable scale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A bull calf, a day old, was lately sold by the Duke of Devonshire for 500 guineas.

—A man has lately been whipped at Newgate Prison, London, for garroting a lady.

—The Kentucky Legislature passed a special act for the benefit of a young man of 20, that he might practice law.

—At a charity fair in New York a watch is being voted for, and a large number of votes are being cast for Pius IX. The fair is held for the benefit of the "Sheltering Arms," an Episcopal charity.

—The town of New Haven, West Virginia, [illegible] which contains less than 400 inhabitants, takes [illegible] weekly and monthly periodicals.

—A [illegible] won't get to heaven if his head [illegible].

—A cynical observer says that "Everybody in Nice speaks English, except some of the Americans."

—At a minstrel show in New Orleans, one Talbot performs William Tell by shooting, with a pistol, an apple from the head of his wife, the ball lodging in the board against which she stands.

—One question in the McFarland case, on Monday, as to his insanity, was of about 1,200 words. It is a wonder the witness didn't become insane in listening and seeking to reply to it.

—A conscientious reporter states in a Paris paper, "At the opera ball we noticed that many of the ladies had been vaccinated above the knee."

—A gentleman suicided in Natchez, a few days ago, and left a note to the landlady apologizing for making so much trouble, but stating that he "must have some place to die."

—The Bowdoin College students raised stamps enough to play billiards for a month by blacking up their faces and circulating subscription papers to "enable them to return to their homes in the South."

—A young lady in Monson, Mass., was recently offered $600 for her hair, which lacks but half an inch of being six feet long. On her refusing the offer the would-be purchaser asked if $1,000 would be any inducement, to which she replied, "No, nor $2,000."

—The Passage Vivienne, one of the most lively thoroughfares of Paris, was found to be closed the other evening before the usual hour, the janitor, instead of attending to his usual duties, having been engaged in hanging himself.

—Parliament is asked to investigate the methods of some of the French banks to discover the secrets of their great dividends. During the last six months, for instance, tenders have hardly made any profit, while the Joint Stock Bank of London declares a semi-annual dividend of 7¾ per cent.

—The coal-scuttle style of bonnet has gone wholly out of fashion among the young Quakeresses of Philadelphia, while the young Quakers have shaken the broad-brim hat and taken to the stove-pipe. Shad-bellied coats are also getting out of vogue among the elders, who manifest a decided inclination for the claw-hammer.

—A citizen of Kings County, Ireland, recently had his nose cut off by a band of ruffians, and naturally thought that he was horribly disfigured for life. A Dublin surgeon, however, thought otherwise, and has succeeded in forming a new nose from the flesh and skin of the forehead, which is declared to look better than the old one.

—A young man who lives at Middle Village, Long Island, imagined that some men were pursuing him, and took to his heels to have a run for his life. Seeing him run, a couple of teamsters concluded that he must certainly be a burglar. Presently a crowd joined in the pursuit, and pelted the fugitive with stones, bricks, and clubs until he was at the point of death, when they kindly turned him over to a doctor.

—A political demonstration of a peculiar character took place recently at Lyons. A quadrille was composed to the music of the "Marseillaise," the "Ça ira," and other revolutionary airs, and danced by an enthusiastic crowd in one of the grand public saloons of the city. At least 5,000 persons were present, and they joined in the chorus of each air with tremendous enthusiasm.

—The Russian official organ contains some interesting particulars of the last fair at Nijni-Novgorod, from which it appears that the trade of that place, which may be considered as the chief emporium of the inland traffic of the country, has much increased by the great facilities of transit afforded by the opening and extension of the railway system. The total value of the goods last year brought to the fair amounted to 144,000,000 of silver roubles, being 18,000,000 more than in the previous year, while the total circulation was 145,000,000, against 127,000,000 in 1868. Notwithstanding this apparent prosperity, the result of the fair is described as being by no means brilliant. The linen manufactures were sold without realizing a profit, and the Kiachta tea produced a positive loss.

—This has been a terrible spring for ocean travel between Europe and America. The gales have been unprecedented in severity, and those vessels that have escaped the sad fate of the City of Boston have not come off unscathed. The Bremen steamship, Deutschland, on her recent passage to Southampton, was thirteen days in making the trip, and barely succeeded in getting through at all. Her passengers report that head winds began to blow immediately out of New York, and did not cease for nine days. For the greater part of this time the decks were swept by heavy seas, and there was serious alarm at one time that the ship would go to the bottom. Indeed, had she not been one of the staunchest vessels afloat she must have been lost. As it was, she reached port with all her machinery intact, and will need only to be recaulked to be thoroughly seaworthy again. Captain Neynafer, of the Deutschland, says he has never made so stormy a passage in his twenty-nine years of sea-faring life. The Deutschland carried out eighty cabin and about one hundred steerage passengers, $100,000 in silver bullion, and the largest mail that has ever been carried by a single European steamship.

—The Auburn (N. Y.) City National Bank was robbed on the 26th, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, of $31,000 in greenbacks. Three persons, strangers in town, were engaged in the transaction. Two went in at the front door and engaged the only two bank officials in attendance at the time, one of the robbers negotiating for revenue stamps and the other making arrangements to make a deposit of funds belonging to some orphans. While they were thus occupying the attention of the two bank officials, a third robber entered at the bank window, which was open, and going into the vault, seized the package of money and made his escape by the window. The robbery was not discovered until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. [illegible] offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the criminals. The surplus of the bank is sufficient to protect it against embarrassments.

—The Cairo *Bulletin* of the 27th says: "Benjamin Canady, engineer of the tow-boat Mary Alice, and at one time the partner of Mr. Perry Powers in the livery stable business in this city, was attacked by two negro deck hands, last Monday night, stabbed and thrown overboard. The particulars of the terrible affair, as detailed to us, are as follows: During the last trip of the Mary Alice, the two deck hands referred to entered the engine-room. Canady ordered them out. Angry words were passed, coupled with threats, it is said, from both parties. About 9 o'clock on Monday night, when the boat was at a point some twenty miles below Memphis, Canady appeared in the fire-room, from the furnace doors, and being observed by the two negroes, was immediately attacked, and disposed of as above stated. He cried for help, but disappeared beneath the water before he had floated half the length of the boat. On the arrival of the boat at Memphis the negroes were handed over to the authorities."

—A correspondent sends to the *Mountain Democrat* the following account of a "water-spout" on French Creek, Eldorado County, Cal.: "On the 22d of March one of those strange but sublime spectacles known as the water-spout was presented to the astonished view of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Thomas Lambert's, on French Creek. Lambert says that on the above mentioned day, at about noon, he observed two small, dark clouds, one moving eastward and the other northward, when they appeared to merge themselves into one grand column of water, apparently many thousand feet in height, accompanied with a roaring noise like the reverberation of a hundred steamers all blowing off steam at once, accompanied with rain and hail. After the storm had subsided, Lambert and many others visited the scene, where they found huge oaks torn up from the roots and carried from one to three hundred yards; stout pines were broken or twisted off at the ground and carried up into the air hundreds of feet; great cavities were formed in the earth, and many other evidences of the irresistible power of the tornado. Fortunately, no houses were in the track, otherwise we should have had some fatal results. One miner was in his claim, but believed himself under a bank of earth. A small reservoir, which he was using at the time, and which was nearly full of water, was completely sucked up in the vortex and carried, no man knoweth whither."

PERSONAL.

The French Prince Imperial amused himself recently by visiting a rat-killing match in Paris.

—John Jay, the last survivor of the regiment to which Wellington addressed the famous words, "Up, guards, and at them," has just died in London.

—The reason Lieutenant Commander W. B. Cushing, U. S. N., had for horsewhipping the editor of the *Journal*, at Jamestown, N. Y., was, that in speaking of his marriage, the editor spoke of Lieutenant Cushing as "the most ineffable, idiotic young snob that ever trod shoe-leather," "little upstart," etc.

—Father Hyacinthe addressed to the Paris journals the following letter:

"PARIS, April 8, 1870.—I am supposed just now, in many quarters, to have a share as considerable as secret in the publication of the *Concordia*. I feel certain that such a proceeding will not be attributed to me by those who know me well, but I owe to the public a contradiction of the supposition. Doubtless my sympathies are on the side of a work in which my own brother is concerned, and which promises to bring fresh aid to the cause of religion and liberty—one which is more than ever my own; but there are different methods of serving it; and I am anxious to remain in the silence which my conscience imposed upon me at the outset of the crisis which we are now traversing."

—"The 'friendly' separation case between the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain and her husband," says the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, "is settled. Don Francois gets £8,000 a year, tied up tight, but the ex-Queen retains the rest. As they always appeared to be on the best possible terms, and were more polite than the average of wives and husbands, it is hard to say why they wished for a separation; but so it was."

—A London correspondent writes under date of the 12th inst.: "I am apprised, by an authority perfectly well informed, that Mr. Bright will not return to his place in Parliament during the present session, and that he will shortly resign the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Notwithstanding the improvement which has taken place in his health he is still very unwell. When he resigns an effort will be made to return him to the Cabinet by giving him an office without a portfolio, but it is very doubtful whether any such arrangement can be made, and there is, indeed, some reason to fear that the voice of the greatest of living English orators will never again be heard in St. Stephen's. His successor in the Board of Trade is in one rumor said to be Mr. Lefevre; by another, Mr. Stansfeld. Should the Education bill be passed—of which the probability daily grows less—a Ministry of Education is to be created, with Mr. Forster at its head."

—*The Independence*, of Brussels, says: "One of the most learned historians of Germany, Dr. Jaffe, has just committed suicide at Wittemburg, with a pistol. He was born in 1817, of Jewish parents. After having passed his degrees in medicine he devoted himself to the study of the history of the Middle Ages, and became one of the principal contributors to the work entitled *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*. He afterwards published the *Regesta Romanorum Pontificum* and the *Bibliotheca Rerum Germanicarum*. His great merit caused him to be nominated Professor at the University of Berlin, he being the first Jew to whom such a post was confided in Prussia. Two years ago he embraced Christianity, and was subsequently so harassed by the reformed [illegible] attacks of his former co-religionists that a profound melancholy took possession of his mind, and led him to put an end to his life."

—The recent visit of Prince Alfred to India produced, among other tributes, the following Sanscrit ode from a gentleman rejoicing in the name of Ramcrushna Gopal Bhandarkar:

"Verily the young Prince left his mother country [illegible] curiosity to see a [illegible] country, but to bestow upon the humble inhabitants of the land of Bharata the reward of their virtuous deeds in the shape of a sight of his person. The [illegible] of men, which was dormant, burst into radiance [illegible] of your eyes are cast toward them, to shine forth, like lotuses in a pond, when touched by the rays of the sun. In this abode of knowledge, by the grace of the Queen, we churn the good words of Sanscrit and English sages, and drink the nectar of knowledge, the essence of both."

—The following letter has been addressed to M. Émile Ollivier:

"MONSIEUR, April —. MR. MINISTER: If the question I have the honor to propose to you were personal to me, I should concern myself less about it; but being of common right it is of more importance. A plebeian demanding his rights against privileges, which I thought abolished since the night of the 4th of August, 1789, I cited before the Tribunal Correctionnel on the 28th October, 1869, one Murat, he who, aided by his domestics, committed an assault and battery on me, which, it appears, are perfectly becoming to folks who style themselves noblemen. His Highness Prince Joachim Murat declined the jurisdiction of an ordinary court of justice. He claimed his privileges as Prince. I appealed from this decision. I lost my suit. I applied to your predecessor in the Ministry of Justice. At last, on the 12th of January, after the death of the unhappy Noir, a decree laid before a High Court of Justice the charges I made against Prince Murat. Justice, doubtless, has been investigating the matter since then; when will it end these preliminary investigations? Awaiting an early solution, I am, &c.,

"CONTE."

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of the 26th, says: "Ex-Judge Abram D. Russell died suddenly between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, while in the basement of his residence, No. 124 Second avenue, smoking a cigar. He had been attending the opera of the 'Magic Flute,' with his wife and daughter, and after returning sat for a while before going to bed. Judge Russell was a native of South Carolina. He removed to this city with his father while yet a young man, and having passed a creditable examination, was admitted to the bar of this State. For some time he enjoyed the reputation of being a very able criminal lawyer. Having taken quite a prominent part in local politics, he was elected a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and in 1857 he was successful in competing for the office of City Judge, which he held for four years. Judge McCunn succeeded him. On the 7th of January, 1864, Judge McCunn resigned, and he was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1865 he was re-elected, and thereafter held the office up to December, 1869, when Judge Bedford succeeded him. Instead of going into honorable retirement, although in his 70th year, the deceased buckled on his armor again as a lawyer. The deceased created quite a sensation among the dangerous classes several years ago by sentencing a young man to the State Prison for forty years on a charge of robbery in the first degree. Garroting was then indulged in to such an extent that no respectable man felt safe in walking the streets after dark."

—The Atlantic cable reports the death of Daniel Maclise, R. A. He was born in Cork, Jan. 25, 1811, of Scottish parentage. In 1825, on his arrival in London, he became a student at the Royal Academy, and during his course of study received all the medals for which he competed, including the gold medal twice in succession. In 1860 he went to Paris, passing the summer in studying the galleries and studios. He worked diligently on designs for booksellers and others, and in painting portraits, until 1832, when he exhibited his first pictures at the British Institution. His fame being established, he ceased to paint portraits in 1833, and devoted his time thereafter to subjects of a more ambitious character. In 1835 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1841 an academician. From that period he became one of the most popular of English painters, although from the peculiarity of his style he was subjected to much adverse criticism. His latest important work, and upon which he was engaged for some time previous to his death, was a series of cartoons to be painted in fresco in the Royal Gallery of the Houses of Parliament, chronologically arranged with a design of serving as illustrations of the glories of England in war by land and sea, from the earliest period of the national existence down to the battle of Waterloo. In 1866, after the Presidency of the Royal Academy had been refused by Sir Edwin Landseer, it was offered to Maclise, who also declined it. Among his more famous pictures are "Salvator Rosa Painting Masaniello," "Banquet Scene in Macbeth," "Gil Blas," "Scene from Twelfth Night," "Sleeping Beauty," "Ordeal by Touch," "The Sacrifice of Noah," "The Seven Ages," "The Spirit of Chivalry," and "The Spirit of Justice" (the two latter painted in fresco for the House of Lords), "The Wrestling Scene from As You Like It," and "Prospero and Miranda," and his largest and most important work, "The Marriage of Strongbow and Eva."

—A frightful accident happened, February 27, at the equestrian and acrobatic entertainments given at the Plaza de Toros, City of Mexico. It had been announced in the programme that Montano would go up with a balloon, performing on the trapeze bar. For some unknown cause the Mexican equilibrist did not make his appearance, and it was decided in consequence that the youngest son of M. Buislay, aged about 12 years, should execute the ascension. Adolphe Buislay happened to be present simply as a spectator. At the moment when his young brother was about to ascend, Adolphe jumped into the arena and offered to take his place, remarking that he did not wish an accident to happen. He took off his coat, and, keeping on the leathern breeches he was wearing at the time, caught the balloon as it ascended, hanging by his feet from the trapeze. On the sides of the arena were large posts, the extremities of which were connected by transverse bars. On rising, the balloon was tossed by a violent wind against one of these posts. At the same moment the head of the aeronaut struck violently against it, and before he had time to recover himself, the trapeze became entangled in the transverse bar above, and the force of the wind caused the ropes attached to it to break. The trapeze bar being thus detached, the unfortunate aeronaut, after several unsuccessful efforts to disentangle himself and to cling to the post, was precipitated head foremost to the ground, about 50 feet. During his fall he was noticed to describe several somersaults, or revolutions, before reaching the ground. Many persons hastened into the arena to the assistance of the unfortunate man, the victim of his fraternal devotion. His fall was so terrible that he was at first thought to be killed. He lay, bruised and inanimate, upon the ground, and the blood gushed from his nose and mouth. The greatest consternation ensued among the spectators; many ladies fainted, and the gentlemen rushed to the rescue. He was found not to be killed outright, and notwithstanding his severe injuries, the physicians for a while entertained hopes of his recovery. He, however, expired on the 10th of March, after ten days of cruel suffering, deeply regretted by all who knew him. The day after the accident a subscription was started among the French residents of the city, and realized the sum of $800. He has left a wife and one small child, for whom a benefit had been proposed. Adolphe was a native of Provence, France, and, at the time of his death, was 24 years of age.

RAILROADS.

The Aurora (Ill.) *Beacon* says the survey of the Fox River Valley Railroad has been completed to Geneva—passing the extreme western limits of Aurora and Batavia, and intersecting the Northwestern a hundred yards west of the Geneva depot.

—The Detroit *Post* of the 28th says: "The laying the iron on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad was commenced last week. About three miles of track have been laid. The iron will be down to Saline by the first of next week. The road-bed is being rapidly prepared. The work of completing the road goes forward with vigor. James F. Joy yesterday received a cable despatch from the Directors of the Great Western Railway, at London, saying that it has been determined to proceed at once with the construction of the Canada Air Line Railway from Glencoe to Buffalo. A double track will be laid from Detroit to Glencoe. This will make a new and direct line from Detroit to Buffalo. It will be built during the present summer."

POLITICAL.

Dr. I. Blanchard has been re-elected Mayor of Murphysboro, Ill.

—There is no law in Kentucky providing a penalty for committing rape upon a colored woman, the Democratic Legislature of 1869 having repealed the law making it a crime.

—In the late Connecticut election there was but one scattering vote for Governor, and that was given for Louis P. Williams, a negro of Canton.

—The Mobile *Register*, which insists upon the organization in Alabama of a white man's party, denouncing any other policy as in the last degree baneful and dangerous, says: "Whoever advises a qualified platform, lowers the true flag of redemption and liberty, and dilutes his white creed in the shape of tickling the Radical palate, rejoices our enemies, because he helps to crush out all virtue, faith, hope, and pluck in a white race already sufficiently demoralized by the surging tide of adversity and suffering."

—The Winchester (Ill.) *Times*, of the 23d inst., in speaking of the aspirants for Congress in the Tenth District, mentions the following gentlemen, on the Democratic side of the house, who desire to serve their constituents in the next Congress: H. M. Vandeveer, of Christian; G. W. Wendling, of Shelby; J. J. Phillips, Judge Rice, and R. W. Davis, of Montgomery; C. Epler and William Brown, of Morgan; G. A. Walker and W. R. Welch, of Macoupin; R. M. Knapp and R. A. King, of Jersey; A. G. Burr and Judge Woodson, of Greene.

—At the Fifteenth Amendment celebration at Louisville, Ky., a few days since, the procession carried a transparency, in which the "train of progress" was depicted,—a locomotive labelled "The Fifteenth Amendment," with a train of twenty-nine cars attached, representing the ratifying States, and a number of jackasses harnessed to the rear car, and vainly trying to pull the train backward, emblematic of the States refusing to ratify.

—The Democratic State Convention of New York, on the 27th, made the following nominations for the Court of Appeals, for support at the May election: Chief Justice, Sanford E. Church, of Monroe; Associate Judges, Charles E. Rapello, of New York; Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany; Martin Grover, of Allegany; William F. Allen, of Oswego.

—At the convention of Republicans held in Richmond, Va., on Friday of last week, the Hon. John F. Lewis, Minister to Portugal, reported the following Declaration of Principles of the Republican party of Virginia, which was adopted:

"1. An immediate enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the National Constitution in letter and in spirit, and the adoption of any other measures necessary to guarantee universal freedom of thought, speech, and action.

"2. A general and universal system of public education at public expense, under national law, wherever such a system is not adopted and enforced by State Governments.

"3. The Fifteenth Amendment having become a part of the Constitution of the United States, by which universal suffrage is secured to the masses of our people, we declare in favor of universal amnesty, subject, of course, to the legislation of Congress.

"4. The encouragement of internal improvements by the State and nation, keeping in view the careful protection of the interests of the people from the encroachments of monopolies.

"5. An immediate, honest, and full enforcement of our new State Constitution in letter and spirit.

"6. A hearty and generous support of the administration of President Grant in its foreign, domestic, and financial policy, and of the policy of the Congress of the United States.

"7. We cordially invite all citizens favorable to the above principles to [illegible] us in the future, whatever may have been our differences in the past."

—The Republican State Convention of West Virginia, to nominate candidates for State officers, will meet at Parkersburg, June 22. The call for the convention concludes as follows:

"In a spirit of charity, desiring to close the controversies of the past, our party has already removed many disabilities imposed in a time of public peril, as measures that just and necessary upon persons engaged in the rebellion. In the same spirit, and to the same end, it has, through its majority in our Legislature, dignified its purpose to relieve the same class from the political disabilities yet resting on them, as rapidly as the constitution of the State will permit. It cannot be doubted that many who have not heretofore acted with the Republican party now acquiesce in the results of its policy, and realize that the public welfare will not be promoted by further attempts to reopen settled issues, as proposed by the Democracy. There is no reason why such persons should not be in practical and harmonious co-operation with the Republican party; and all such, therefore, as in good faith abide the decisions of the war, desire to see the complete extinguishment of political inequalities and the restoration of an era of charity and good feeling, and are willing to co-operate with the Republican party to effect these ends, are cordially invited to representation in the convention to be held under this call."

WESTON.

He Walks a Mile in Steinway Hall in Nine Minutes and Thirty Seconds—The Hon. Horace Greeley as Starter—The Hon. Thomas C. Acton Announces the Time.

From the New York Sun, April 21.

Mr. Edward Payson Weston delivered his long-promised lecture on athletic exercise at Steinway Hall last evening. Among those occupying seats on the platform were the Hon. Horace Greeley, Colonel Thomas W. Knox, General Shaler and staff, and Brigadier General Thomas C. Acton. The Hon. Horace Greeley presided, and introduced the speaker in a tasteful address. The Hon. Mr. Greeley referred to the great lack of physical culture among Americans. He said that he had always favored out-door sports. He was glad that so much interest had been taken of late years in base ball. He was proud to hear that Walter Brown, the great American oarsman, had flung a challenge in the face of England, and he was rejoiced to learn that one of the leading universities in America had engaged Mr. Brown to teach its students how to row. He then referred to Mr. Weston's great walk of 100 miles within twenty-four hours and some minutes. The Hon. Horace Greeley said that he had been a great walker himself in his day. He had once walked a hundred and fifty miles and back again. The Hon. Mr. Greeley did not give the time that he made during this walk, but it must have been very good time, indeed; else the Hon. Horace Greeley would not have mentioned it. Mr. Greeley concluded by introducing his young friend, Edward Payson Weston, to the audience.

Mr. Weston was received with much applause. He spoke for nearly an hour. His style of oratory is impassioned and fervent. In many respects he equals, if he does not indeed surpass, John B. Gough and John Graham. His voice is clear, his gestures are admirable, and his language eloquent and highly pictorial. The Hon. Mr. Greeley paid him the high compliment of remaining awake for half an hour. It is said that he has never listened to Dr. Chapin more than 15 minutes without dropping asleep. During his discourse, Mr. Weston offered to walk 100 miles within 24 hours at the rink in this city, or at Jerome Park, at four days' notice, for a purse of $1,000, to be given to any charitable institution in America. He also announced his intention of going to Europe this summer, and of walking 5,000 miles within a hundred days, and 400 miles within five days. He would make his first appearance in France. He had received letters from several eminent gentlemen inviting him to Europe, and he should accept their invitation. At the close of his lecture Mr. Weston said that he would now walk a mile within ten minutes, though the labor required to walk a mile around the seats of Steinway Hall was more than that required to walk seventy-five miles on a straight course. To make a mile it was necessary to walk seventeen times around the hall, with the addition of ninety-six feet. The speaker then retired to dress.

The Hon. Horace then dragged his chair to the front of the platform, crossed his legs, and drew out his gold watch and a red handkerchief, for the purpose of keeping time. Brigadier General T. C. Acton, who was furnished with a stop watch, sat at the Hon. Mr. Greeley's right hand, General Shaler on his left.

Mr. Weston soon made his appearance, clad in a black velvet suit, wearing a beautiful striped hat, and carrying an elegant whip. After walking backward through the aisles several times to limber himself, he pulled off his coat, and took his position, surrounded by a dense knot of spectators. The Hon. Horace Greeley, who had been intently observing him, raised his gold watch and handkerchief to within two inches of his spectacles (he is near-sighted), and shouted, "Now."

General Acton shoved the spring of his stop-watch, and began counting the seconds, but Weston did not move. The Hon. Mr. Greeley's "Now" was so mellifluous that not over twenty persons heard it. He dropped his hand on his knee—watch, red handkerchief and all—looked anxiously at the crowd surrounding the great pedestrian, and said:

"Are you ready?" and added, without waiting an answer, "Now!"

General Acton again moved the spring of his watch, and both he and the Hon. Horace Greeley began counting the seconds, but Weston did not budge. A third time Mr. Greeley raised the gold watch and red handkerchief to his spectacles, and shouted, in a clear, shrill tone, "Now!"

The Human Velocipede was off. He went around the room like a high-pressure steam man. "Once," shouted the Hon. Mr. Greeley as the pedestrian completed his first circuit of the room. The ladies became excited, and sprang upon the seats to get a look at him, but he passed them like a streak of lightning. General Acton peered at his watch through his gold-rimmed glasses, and a look of eager interest darted over the Hon. Horace Greeley's countenance as he shouted "six," when Mr. Weston had gone around six times. Down, across, and back, the lithe pedestrian went like a hawk on the wing. Snap went his whip about his legs as his calves became numb. On his seventeenth circuit he snatched a glass of ice-water from the end of the platform, swallowing it at one gulp without diminishing his rate of speed, and casting the tumbler among Mr. Greeley's feet, around which it floundered for a second, and was then dashed to pieces at the back of the stage. As the handsome athlete made his last round the Hon. Mr. Greeley, whose eager countenance indicated intense interest, raised his left hand, saying, "There, there! Stop, stop! You've done it!"

General Acton shoved the catch on his watch, and Hon. Horace Greeley then consulted their watches, and announced that Mr. Weston had made his mile in exactly nine minutes and thirty seconds.

A DRIFTING WRECK.

Singular Discovery off Monroe, Mich.—A Floating Wreck Loaded with Provisions—Who's Lost a Steamer?

Monroe (April 28) Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

On the 11th, as some fishermen living on Stony Point, about ten miles from this city, were getting ready to drive their pound stakes, preparatory to fishing, they perceived floating in the lake toward Detroit what they at first supposed to be a raft of saw-logs, but, upon closer investigation, found that the wreck of a steamer was rapidly approaching, surrounded by immense quantities of floating ice. Two men in a small boat immediately put off, and succeeding in reaching her, discovered that she was loaded with flour, bran, pork, and also had on board about 20 iron-bound barrels, presumed to contain whiskey or brandy. These latter the men could not handle. They succeeded, however, in getting into their boat 10 barrels of flour and many bags of bran, and 1 barrel of pork. By the time this was accomplished, the wreck was within a quarter of a mile of the Monroe light house, and seemed to be travelling at the rate of about two miles an hour. Deeming it imprudent to remain near her longer, as there seemed to be danger of the wreck striking the piers, they returned to the Point. It is confidently claimed by them that there were at least 1,000 barrels of flour, 100 barrels of pork, 20 barrels of liquor, and 600 bags of bran in her hold (the deck being entirely smashed in it was easy to estimate). The flour which they took from her averaged about 150 pounds to the barrel, and as your correspondent has had the honor of eating bread made from the same, he can safely pronounce it No. 1 white. The pork and bran were, of course, missed. Had the men when they first saw the wreck been prompt in their action, they could very easily have made fast to it with a large cable which was lying at hand, and made the prize fast to a tree, as the wind, which was blowing fresh, brought her to within twelve or fourteen rods of the shore. Upper decks, cabins, and everything in the line of machinery or rigging, seemed to have been either removed or swept away. The brands on the barrels were entirely destroyed by the action of the water, and the vessel was settled so low in the water that it was impossible to learn her name. It has been rumored that she went aground at the mouth of the Otter Creek, and that a man named Odren has succeeded in removing the greater portion of her cargo, but up to the time of writing we have been unable to learn of the reliability of this statement. As numerous bags of bran and a number of barrels of flour have been washed on the track at various points between Stony Point and Otter Creek, we were led to make inquiries, and elicited the above facts.

Report of the Grand Jury.

From the Urbana Democrat.

The grand jury, after a protracted sitting of over a week, adjourned last Wednesday. They found fifty-one indictments, and made a somewhat lengthy report. The following abstract of the report we lay before our readers. After the usual "We," &c., they go on to state that they examined the jail, and found it in good condition; the prisoners, seven in number, were being properly cared for, and the jailor was, in every respect, doing his duty.

Their investigation of the Court House revealed the fact that the court and other rooms are all in a very bad condition, and they respectfully recommend that the Board of Supervisors employ a janitor to take charge of the different rooms under direction of the Sheriff, for the purpose of keeping them, together with the grounds, in good condition. They also recommend that the court room be remodeled in order to improve its acoustic properties.

Their report on the grand jury is so pertinent, and so much in accord with the spirit of the age, that we present it in full:

"The grand jury is venerable with age, and is respected more for this quality, perhaps, than for any real intrinsic value. In the days of feudalism, it was the right arm of kingly power, and later it has been used to ferret out crime. In the hands of bad men, it is a dangerous power, while in the hands of good men there is little for it to do that may not be done by the magistrates.

"A secret inquisition as a part of the Judiciary is not in accordance with the genius and progress of republican institutions; and we see no reason why the magistrates may not properly perform all the duties that are now required by law of the grand jury. It appears to be an expensive department of the judiciary of the country, performing only such duty as might with great propriety be devolved upon the magistrates.

"This would, no doubt, lead to a better class of magistrates than many now in office, for the people, relying upon them directly as conservators of the peace, would see that good [illegible]

[illegible] the subject for the consideration of the Constitutional Convention, now in session, with a view of dispensing with this department of the judiciary."

Their report of the bar shows complaints of some of its members, the most prominent of which is "free advice." They deprecate the "free advice" system, as tending to undue litigation, and recommend that it be abolished. "No party to a suit can afford to ask an attorney to give a 'free opinion.' In such a case he is but giving an inducement to the attorney to involve him in a suit at law more or less expensive. * * * On the other hand, it is the duty as well as the interest of the client to pay for well-matured opinions in regard to his legal rights.

"We have no confidence in the flippant, off-hand, unmatured, unpaid-for opinion of any attorney, and we trust those members of the bar who may consider these remarks personal will change their practice in this respect."

The jury spoke in high praise of the county officers, as being attentive, patient, prompt and faithful in the discharge of their several duties, and closed their report by referring to the License Law as follows: "We would further present that in the investigation of infractions of the liquor laws, we are led to believe there is much moral obliquity in regard to the testimony, and we trust that the District Attorney will be able to bring some of those offenders to justice. M. L. DUNLAP, Foreman of Grand Jury."

THE FLOOD AT MUSCATINE.

The Levee Broken—Great Destruction of Property—A Railroad Bridge Swept Away—Families Moving Out.

From the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal, April 25.

A rise of about two inches since Saturday night, and a heavy wind from the east, caused the island levee to give way this morning. About daylight, we are informed, a break of only a few inches was discovered by some one coming to the city. The alarm was given, but the active exertions of a large crowd resulted in a signal failure to stop the predestined flood. In a short time the narrow chute had assumed the proportions of a gigantic cataract. At 10 o'clock this morning the levee had broken in three places. Many skiffs were employed all day in bringing parties from their submerged homes to places of safety. Farm houses are filled with water, and the occupants driven to the city, compelled to leave their crops and much other property to the ravages of the merciless waters, which are carrying away fences and submerging newly plowed fields. Men, women and children have been escaping all day with such articles of value as they could carry away.

We will not venture a conjecture or guess as to the probable loss sustained by island residents, but it will no doubt be very great. Of course all the island will not be submerged—probably one-half of it, the richest part of the farming lands. Large fields whose rich and fertile lands promised an abundant yield, and handsome gardens with vegetables so enticingly spread before us, are in a few moments changed to a great river bed and become worthless for the present season, at least.

From the Muscatine Journal, April 26.

Although the river is now falling, the water on the island is still creeping up, and many who yesterday considered themselves the favored ones are compelled to abandon their homes and seek a more elevated location. The breaks in the levee have been enlarged to twice their size yesterday, and the water is still pouring in with a current of about eight or ten miles per hour. Along the railroad the water is moving up toward the city, cutting away the bed to a considerable extent, but a construction train is kept busy along the road as far west as the bridge, near the old fair grounds.

The water west of the railroad is still from ten to twelve inches lower than that in the river, and it will, of course, continue to rise until it has found its level. The island folks do not appear to be very communicative, and we are therefore unable to give any particulars further than those gathered in our own observations. The damage to crops and property of every description has been great, and the losers have the heartfelt sympathy of all.

For the information of those residing elsewhere, and all others who are not aware of the extent of Muscatine Island, or its location, we will give a brief description of it: Muscatine slough is an arm or bayou of the Mississippi River, and probably once formed the main channel of that mighty stream, which it diverges from at Muscatine, and runs southwest, south and southeast, till it unites again with the "Father of Waters" a mile or so above the mouth of the Iowa River. Its length is thirty miles; width from ten to thirty yards. The range of high bluffs which leaves the Mississippi at Muscatine continues and forms the western boundary of the slough at a distance from it of one-half a mile to four miles, including some of the best and most improved land in the State. The eastern bank of the slough is low. The island thus made by it is of considerable importance—being eighteen miles in length and eight miles at its greatest breadth. About one-third of it lies in this county, and two-thirds in Louisa County. It is a level, sandy prairie, noted far and near for its productions—vegetables and corn being the chief articles raised.

The Marquis of Michigan.

From the Toronto (Can.) Globe, April 26.

Let American journals say what they please about Canada, we can always console ourselves with the reflection that we have at least one sincere admirer amongst the Americans in the person of Senator Chandler, from Michigan. The "gentleman from Michigan," or "The Marquis of Michigan," as he is more worthily called in Europe, makes no secret of his admiration for Canada and his desire to possess a vested interest in her prosperity. There are certain reasons, which we are not at liberty to mention, why he cannot come amongst us and become a Canadian; but, these existing, he loses no opportunity of endeavoring to become a fellow-countryman with us by proposing that Canada shall become part of the country which enjoys his fealty. He has recently supplemented his former efforts in this direction by introducing some resolutions in the Senate, the object of which is to induce the President of the United States to open negotiations for the annexation of Winnipeg as a Territory of the United States. We do not understand by this that he has forgotten his former love and turned his back upon Canada to make himself agreeable to Winnipeg only, but merely that the young sister of the family is the one at present most in need of his admiration. He is in the position of a Mormon gentleman desiring to marry a whole family, and baulked at every turn by the obstinacy of the parents. He has tried various means to overcome the contemptuous silence with which his offers have been received by the old people; he has even visited them in the smallest of his carriages, and surrounded by colored lacqueys in all the splendor of the Chandler livery, but to no purpose. Mr. Chandler, however, is not to be outdone by silence or refusal, and he, therefore, adopts means which he feels confident will secure his desire. We may learn from this our monetary value in his eyes. He has a claim against the English Government for $2,200,000,000 on account of the Alabama, and he accepts the Dominion of Canada as security for the money. We may, therefore, assume that we are worth $2,200,000,000, and if, in the face of our knowledge, we do not immediately convert ourselves into cash and retire on our means, it can only be that we are as it were the property *in transitu* of Mr. Chandler. This debt the English Government, with the want of moral rectitude which characterizes that body, neglect to pay, and the Marquis therefore declares his intention of leaving the mortgage standing, but of gathering the interest in the shape of the Northwest Territory and British Columbia. And the truth of the adage which says, "that we must go abroad to hear news of ourselves," is shown in the fact that, according to our admirer, Winnipeg and British Columbia are crying with one voice for admission to the Union. We thought when we heard them speak of Union, that the union referred to was with Canada, but it appears we were wrong, and that our western sisters are waiting to rush into the arms of the gent from Michigan.

We are sorry to find a person, whom we should be glad to esteem in return for the regard he entertains for us, confessing to such a want of principle as is conveyed in the utterances of the Detroit nobleman. He says that the United States bought Louisiana only because it was not strong enough to take it; that now-a-days he would say to the French, "you are a nuisance, be off," and, he adds in a singularly uncomplimentary way, "so with Canada now." The Dominion, he remarks, "had become an intolerable nuisance," and costs the States ten millions of dollars to prevent smuggling. Now, if we are to be abused, we can return the compliment if we are so minded. What would Senator Chandler think of us, if we said the neighboring republic, with its Fenian filibustering and Fisk, Jr., breeding tendencies, was an intolerable nuisance. If its vicinity to Canada does not cost us ten millions in customs, it is only because we are more enlightened in our "political economy." But there are several points in which its manners and customs might, in our thinking, be amended. Senator Chandler just hints at taking us by force from our monarchical parent, and against this, of course, it would be useless to contend. These 60,000 Michigan volunteers, who are dying to leave their homes and their business to cut up the British and Canadian armies, would of course find merely a little pleasant amusement in the occupation; but the days when warlike noblemen made descents upon their neighbors and carried off their daughters are past, and no true American would resort, under any circumstances, to the feudal system.

"Besenes" in Cincinnati—A Remarkable Contract.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The following is an accurate copy of a contract of partnership entered into between five partners in the "Frame Besenes:"

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16, 1869.

The undersigned are satisfied with this Contrackt under the firm ——— & Co., Frame Besenes, 481 ——— st., between ——— and ——— street.

Dach Patner has to work to the profed to the Besenes, if he dount work to the profed to the Besenes he kan expeckt no watches.

Sickness or Familie Besenes ar not enkindet, if he dount tant to his Besenes at al then he kan pusht out by majoryts out the Besenes, the other Patners got the first rite for to buy him out, or he has to put a order man in his place, were them order Patners are satisfiet with.

Each Patner can drou $15.00 watshes, if the Besenes erlau it, each Patner can drou so mouth then the oder.

If a Patner git sick, he is titled to his fool watshes the first week, the oder time only half watshes, if the Besenes erlow it.

If a Patner die his Family can expeckt only the profid from the Besenes, or the Familie can sell the Stock to the oder Patners or to a oder man were them oder Patners are satisfiet with.

No Patner can borow money for his one person on the Besenes, the Besenes is not responsible for that money.

If a Patner gos Seicurde for somebody, the Besenes got noting to do with it.

If a Patner do out side Besenes, the Besenes has to pay it.

Each half Jahr the first of January and the first of July the Stock half to be count ob, and the Books are be settlet.

Each Patner is intetlet to 7 Pro each Jahr on the Stock wot hie got more in the Besenes then the oder.

Signed by the five partners.

Notwithstanding the particularity with which the rights and duties of the "Patners" are laid down in the instrument, its provisions were not observed, and a lawsuit has been instituted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Budget of the United Kingdom—Financial Statement of the Year.

In the House of Commons, on April 11, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make the financial statement. Plunging at once into a retrospect of last year's finances, he reminded the committee that the estimated revenue for 1869-70 was £76,[illegible], and the expenditure £68,233,000, leaving a surplus of £7,972,000, of which £4,[illegible] was appropriated to the expenses of the Abyssinian war, and [illegible],940,000 to the reduction of taxation, leaving a net surplus of £442,000. Leaving out of sight the anticipations of revenue contained in last year's budget, the actual revenue belonging to the year exceeded the estimate by £1,819,000. The only branches of revenue which had fallen short of the estimates were the Post Office and the customs. The shortcomings in the customs occurring, as they had done, chiefly in tea, coffee, and sugar, he attributed to a mistaken expectation which had been entertained that he was about to adopt the "Free Breakfast Table." The anticipations of revenue, so much criticised in the last budget, Mr. Lowe said had more than answered his expectations. Licensed duties, income tax, and house tax, taken together, had produced more than a million over the estimate, and the licensed duties in particular had been so successful that it was proposed to extend the principle to other taxes—to the collection of the income tax, for instance. The expenditure for the past year had been estimated at £68,408,000, but the actual expenditure had only been £67,564,000, there having been a saving in every department except the packet service and the interest of debt. The actual surplus was £7,870,000, of which £4,300,000 had been devoted to the expenses of the Abyssinian war, and £1,134,000 to the reduction of the floating debt. The whole cost of the Abyssinian war Mr. Lowe put at £8,600,000, and he mentioned, also, that £6,327,000 had been paid in the year for the telegraphs, (leaving a balance of £422,000 unpaid.) This had been done by creating consols to the amount of £7,000,000—£4,000,000 of which the National Debt Commissioners had taken, while the rest had been so skillfully placed on the market that no one had ever been sensible of the operation. Before quitting the past he explained also what had been done in the way of reducing debt, and as a general result he stated that, notwithstanding the loans we had contracted for fortifications, telegraphs, and the Abyssinian war, we had paid off £33,000,000 of debt since 1857. Passing, then, to the future, Mr. Lowe thus stated the expenditure of the coming year:

Interest on debt	£26,650,000
Consolidated fund charges	1,820,000
Army	12,975,000
Navy	9,251,000
Civil service	9,990,000
Revenue departments	4,880,000
Packet service	1,107,000
Telegraph service	369,000
Total expenditure	£67,113,000

This was a net reduction of £1,713,000, and he entered into the particulars of each item to show how the reduction was brought about. The civil service alone showed no decrease, but this arose from the transfer of charges and certain "automatic" increases over which the government had, in reality, no control. To meet this expenditure, Mr. Lowe thus estimated the revenue for the year:

Customs	£21,650,000	Post Office	£ 4,900,000
Excise	21,640,000	Telegraphs	675,000
Stamps	8,700,000	Crown lands	380,000
Income tax	7,000,000	Miscellaneous	3,050,000
Taxes	3,350,000		
Total Revenue			£71,450,000

They gave a disposable surplus for the year of £4,337,000, and he proposed to add to this surplus an amount of £150,000 by substituting for the present game certificate £1 license to carry arms. Having thus obtained £4,487,000, Mr. Lowe discussed next the various suggestions which had been offered to him for the disposal of it. He explained the details of a scheme which he proposed for extinguishing £7,000,000 of stock held by the savings banks by turning them into annuities, terminable in 1885, which this year would cost £190,000, and would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1885 to effect a remission of £3,376,000. The malt duty came on next for consideration, and, after weighing well all the difficulties of the matter, he decided to leave it where it was, with this concession: that the farmers, with due precautions, would be allowed to steep their barley for feeding cattle. First, among the remissions he intended to make, he mentioned a number of small license duties. The stamps on deeds, too, he intended to reduce, as a cost to this year's revenue of £60,000, besides a reduction of the duties on insurance against fire, on plate glass, &c., which he put at £1,000. The impressed stamp on newspapers he proposed to abolish altogether, substituting for it a postage rate on newspapers of one half-penny up to six ounces, and for other printed matter of a half-penny for every two ounces, and every fraction of two ounces. The combined effect of these two he put at £370,000, half of which only would come into the present year. The duty on railways he proposed to equalize, at a cost of £167,000. After all these minor remissions Mr. Lowe had still between three and four millions to dispose of; and he proceeded to discuss next the principles on which a large reduction should be made, laying it down that the true theory of taxation was to spread the burden as widely and as equally as possible. The practical conclusion he drew was against parting entirely with any single tax. In place of this he proposed to reduce the income tax to 4d, by which he would sacrifice £1,250,000, and to halve the sugar duties, which would cost £2,350,000. The whole amount of remissions included in the budget is £3,966,000, which leaves a surplus of £331,000. Mr. Lowe concluded his speech by moving the resolution relating to the sugar duties, which provides that as to refined sugars the reduction shall not take effect for three weeks.

BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE AT CROTON, N. Y.

Trouble Apprehended—[illegible] in a Foundry—The Matter Taken Before the Westchester County Grand Jury.

Poughkeepsie (April 27) Despatch to the New York Herald.

There has been an extensive strike among the brickmakers of Croton Landing, south of Peekskill. It commenced yesterday, and is in progress now. Many of the strikers imbibe freely of liquor, and are quite boisterous in their conduct, and serious trouble is apprehended, though the "bosses" entertain no such fears. Word has reached here also that all the men at work in the brick yards at Haverstraw—some 800 or 900—have also struck, but the report needs confirmation. There are at Croton Landing some six yards, three owned by Cox & Barker, who employ 160 men; Mr. Van Cortland, thirty-five men; R. D. Talcott, twenty-five, and Secor & Morton thirty men. It seems that up to last fall the brick business was quite brisk, and brick by the thousand brought a fair price. The "bosses" then paid the men wages ranging from twenty-five to sixty dollars per month and board. Truckers got thirty-two dollars, brick-wheelers thirty-five dollars, and dumpers thirty-five dollars per month. During the winter, and thus far this spring, the brick business, according to the bosses, has been exceedingly dull, and all bricks now bring a low price, pale brick alone selling for three dollars per thousand. The proprietors say that in view of this fact the wages must be reduced or they must stop work. Wishing to keep the work going they prefer to reduce the pay of the men to prices ranging from twenty to fifty dollars per month and board. Such, in fact, was the result of a meeting held by the bosses last Friday. The men also held a meeting on that day, and also agreed upon a scale of prices, but theirs ranged from thirty to fifty-five dollars per month. Neither would give way, hence the strike. As yet the men have behaved themselves, but some half a dozen grog shops, in the vicinity, may be the cause of great trouble, as two-thirds of the strikers are Irish and German, and many of them drink. Some of the quiet and orderly ones would go to work, but they have been threatened and dare not. It was thought, at one time to-day, that an attack was to be made on one of the yards. The bosses incline to the idea that the thing will end a "fizzle," but not so the men.

The trouble among the Peekskill moulders has brought a singular scene to light. The most objective manufactory to the union men seems to be the National Stove Works, a large structure situated a short distance from the railway depot. The proprietors of this establishment, despite the serious threats of the union men, and the beating of one or two of the non-union men who have applied for [illegible] have managed to place in their [illegible] about forty non-union men, who, for two weeks, have never left the building, fearing they would be mobbed. All the windows on the lower floors of the foundry have been painted to prevent the union men from looking in, and every door leading from the street has been barricaded. Upon the third floor a large dining room has been constructed, in which all can eat their meals at one time, being waited upon by two colored men, while two experienced colored cooks attend to the culinary department. During the day the pistol of every non-union man lies close to him, and when the day's work is ended all repair to another room, in the third story, which has been fitted up with berths and provided with plenty of bedding. In this sleeping-room is a large table, filled with newspapers and books, while musical instruments, cards, &c., are also visible. As each man retires he removes his pistol and lays it loaded upon the table to have it ready in case of a surprise. For two weeks have these men, who are willing to work for the support of their families, been thus imprisoned—for it is really an imprisonment—not daring to walk outside of the literally beleaguered foundry for fear of assault. What a verdict against the authorities of the village of Peeksville!

Several gentlemen went to White Plains to-day to present the cases of three or four of the union men before the grand jury of Westchester County. The President, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Stove Works Company are expected to arrive upon the scene to-night.

Lincoln on Slavery and Christianity.

The Indianapolis *Journal* contains the following contribution from Mr. Carpenter, the artist:

"Mr. Chase told me that at the Cabinet meeting immediately after the battle of Antietam, and just prior to the issue of the September proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them by saying that 'The time for the annunciation of the emancipation policy could be no longer delayed. Public sentiment,' he thought, 'would sustain it—many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it—and he had promised his God that he would do it.' The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary Chase, who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. Lincoln replied: 'I made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania, I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves.'

"When informed that certain ministers in Springfield would not vote for him, he drew forth a pocket New Testament, and said: 'These men well know that I am for freedom in the Territories, freedom everywhere, as free as the constitution and laws will permit, and that my opponents are for slavery. They know this; and yet, with this book in their hands, in the light of which human bondage cannot live a moment, they are going to vote against me; I do not understand it at all.'

"Here Mr. Lincoln paused—paused for long minutes—his features surcharged with [illegible]

[illegible] Then he rose and walked up and down the reception room in the effort to retain or regain his self-possession. Stopping at last, he said, with a trembling voice, and his cheeks wet with tears: 'I know there is a God, and that He hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me—and I think He has—I believe I am ready. I am nothing; but Truth is everything. I know that I am right, because I know that Liberty is right; for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God. I have told them that a house divided against itself cannot stand; and Christ and reason say the same, and they will find it so. Douglas don't care whether slavery is voted up or down, but God cares, and humanity cares, and I care, and with God's help I shall not fail. I may not see the end; but it will come, and I shall be vindicated; and these men will find that they have not read their Bibles right.'

"Much of this was uttered as if he was speaking to himself, and with a sad, earnest solemnity of manner impossible to be described. After a pause he resumed: 'Does it not appear strange that men can ignore the moral aspect of this contest? A revelation could not make it plainer to me that that slavery or the government must be destroyed. The future would be something awful, as I look at it, but for this rock on which I stand (alluding to the New Testament which he still held in his hand), especially with a knowledge of how these ministers are going to vote. It seems as if God had borne with this thing (slavery) until the very teachers of religion had come to defend it from the Bible, and to claim for it a divine character and sanction, and now the cup of iniquity is full and the vials of wrath will be poured out.'"

The Caughnawaga Canal.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to this new canal, which is destined, we think, to create a revolution in the means of transport between the Eastern and Western States. It appears that an act for the construction of this canal was passed in 1819 by the Canadian Parliament, and at that time the people of this city took an active interest in the work. This act expired in consequence of disagreement in Canada about the route. It has been since that time surveyed and reported upon by several eminent engineers from Canada and the United States, and there is no longer any doubt as to what is the best route for the general interest. The Dominion Parliament, now sitting at Ottawa, have revived the old act incorporating a private company with liberal provisions to construct the work. It leaves the St. Lawrence at the Indian village of Coughnawaga, about seven miles from Montreal, where the St. Lawrence is twenty-five feet lower than Lake Champlain, and twenty-nine and one-half miles distant. It is proposed to make the locks forty-five feet wide, the same as those of the St. Lawrence, but one hundred feet longer, or three hundred feet. When completed, propellers and vessels from the head of Lake Ontario can sail thence into Lake Champlain, of six hundred tons burthen, and discharge their cargoes without breaking bulk at Whitehall or Burlington, instead of, as at present, in Ogdensburgh or Oswego, and all vessels passing through the Welland Canal from the other upper lakes can in the same way go through to Whitehall. The Parliament at Ottawa have, however, granted a charter for the enlargement of the Welland Canal to the same size as the Coughnawaga, and when both are completed, as we believe they will be, then a vessel of 850 or 900 tons can proceed from Lake Superior or Lake Michigan by the St. Lawrence route, on to Lake Champlain, conveying equal to 50,000 bushels of grain, without breaking bulk, to deliver their cargoes to the various railways from the lake, for distribution to Boston and other points, at a cost of freight from the West which, from the size of the vessel employed, no other route can compete with. This canal from the St. Lawrence will also cheapen the transportation of lumber from Canada. At present the boats loaded with lumber for Troy have to pass down the Lachine Canal, thence to Sorel, forty-five miles, and then again up the Richelieu River to Chambly, then through that canal, altogether a distance of one hundred and twenty-one miles, with one hundred and twenty-three feet lockage, to St. Johns, when the same point can be reached by the Coughnawaga Canal by twenty-nine and one-half miles and twenty-five feet lockage. The saving in transportation of lumber to Troy will be nearly $1.50 per thousand feet by this improvement; and taking the whole quantity from the Ottawa Valley at 400,000,000 annually, the saving will be over $450,000 on this article alone.

There is, however, an important question to be asked, and that is, why terminate the voyage of the western propeller on Lake Champlain? Why not enlarge the Champlain Canal of seventy-two miles to the Hudson has, to a similar size? There is no difficulty in doing this; for the reports of the State Engineer show that the cost will not exceed five millions of dollars—a mere nothing in comparison with the results which will flow from the expenditure. For, suppose this done, how would the matter of transport then stand? The propeller of 900 tons could leave Lake Superior and Michigan and run through the St. Lawrence, on to Lake Champlain and Troy, not only to Troy or Albany, but could go on to New York without breaking bulk, with her 50,000 bushels of grain, and then take in a return cargo for any Western lake port. Can any one doubt for a moment that the cost of freight, east and west, would then be reduced to the lowest possible point, and that the voyage in such a vessel would not occupy one-third of the time it now does, nor would the cost of freight be much more than one-half of what it now is. We believe the more this matter is investigated and examined, the more will it be apparent that what we have stated is correct, and that the interests of all are deeply involved in having these new routes to the West opened up without delay. It is important to every one, both in the Eastern and Western States, because this rapid transit and cheapened transport enhance for all time the value of all Western products, and greatly cheapen them to the Eastern consumer.

We heartily wish the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, and Governor Underwood, of Burlington, who are engaged in this enterprise, every success, and we trust and believe they will not find the citizens of Troy any less anxious to see this great work carried out now than they were twenty years ago.

THE VANDERPOOL CASE.

Motion for a New Trial Made on Tuesday—The Causes on Which it is Based.

Manistee, April 26 (via Muskegon, April 27) Despatch to the Detroit Post.

The Circuit Court for the county of Manistee commenced its session to-day, at 10 o'clock. This afternoon the case of the people vs. George Vanderpool was brought up, and a motion for a new trial was made, and affidavits in support of the same presented. The following is the motion in full, alleging the causes for a new trial:

"The people vs. George Vanderpool.

"The defendant moves that the Court set aside the verdict of the jury rendered in this case, and vacate the judgment pronounced therein, and grant to this defendant a new trial, on the following grounds, and for the following reasons, to-wit:

"1. The said verdict is against the evidence in the case, and the law applicable to the same.

"2. That since the termination of said trial the defendant has discovered new and material evidence and testimony, which was unknown to the defendant or his counsel at the time of said trial.

"3. That the defendant and his counsel were surprised and disappointed upon the trial by the failure and refusal of George Phelps to testify, as he had previously stated to the counsel for the defendant he would testify.

"4. That defendant was disappointed by the unexpected absence of, and his inability to procure the attendance of, several witnesses whose testimony was necessary and material for the defendant.

"5. That improper and illegal means were resorted to, and employed to influence the minds of the jurors against the defendant, to wit: a placard was put upon the door of the court-room, and a diagram upon the wall of the court-room, both of them in such a position as to be seen by the jury, and both of them calculated and intended to convey to the minds of the jury ideas and impressions unfavorable to the defendant.

"6. The officers in charge of the jury disregarded the instructions of the court to keep the jury separate from all intercourse or communication with others, and, on the contrary, allowed other persons to associate and converse with them, and various persons actually did meet and converse with different members of said jury while they were impanelled to try said cause, and while they were in charge of the officers.

"7. Four of the persons empanelled, and who were sworn and actually composed said jury, were destitute of one of the qualifications of a juror, as prescribed by law, to wit: Their names were not on any assessment roll of any township or city ward in the said county for the year 1869.

"8. That one of the jurors who composed the jury which tried said cause had previously expressed an opinion upon the merits of said cause, unfavorable to the defendant.

"These grounds are supported by affidavits filed in said cause, and by the records and files in the case.

"RAMSDELL & BENEDICT and
"S. W. FOWLER, Attorneys.

"JOHN VAN ARMAN, of the counsel."

[This motion is supported by twenty-four affidavits, the substance of which was given in THE TRIBUNE.]

This is all *ex parte*, and what counter affidavits may be presented is not yet known. The motion was made by T. J. Ramsdell, Mr. Van Arman not being in court. Mr. Church is not in town, but is expected to-night.

General Cutcheon, of the counsel for the people, stated that in receiving the service of the papers in the case the prosecution did not admit, but expressly denied, the timeliness of the motion and the jurisdiction of the court, or its authority to entertain the motion at this time.

Judge Ramsdell will await the arrival of Mr. Church, of Grand Rapids, before ordering the argument.

—An American traveller in the East describes a great religious meeting he witnessed, a few weeks ago, among the Hindoos at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges, in India, attended by 800,000 worshippers. The exercises consisted of bathing and the most fantastic contortions, accompanied with rude instrumental music and the chanting of prayers. Some were dancing with all their might; others screaming as if run mad. This convocation lasted a month, and was provided with booths and tents, supplied with necessary commodities for subsistence.

TURKISH BATHS.

TURKISH BATHS,

32 Washington-st.

The pains and aches, the colds and rheumatism, the vital depression and ill effects generally, resulting from the sudden and extreme changes of temperature incident to our climate, can be effectually cured and provided against in the future by the use of the Turkish Bath.

A Thousand Bathers a Month

Verify this statement, and the originals of the testimonials may be seen at the office of the baths.

Open daily from [illegible], and Sundays till 12 [illegible].

THE LAW COURTS.

Proceedings of the South Park Commissioners.

An Actress Sues for a Divorce—Guardian Appointed for an Erring Husband.

Sentences in the Recorder's Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

NOTICE.

The May term of this court will open on Monday, before, or on which day, trial notices must be filed.

The jury comes on the 5th day of May.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DECREE IN ADMIRALTY.

Mississippi Valley Transportation Company v. Canal Boat Charles Cady. Decree for libellant, $3,000.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Adjudication.—James M. Loomis, of Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

CITY CASE.

Jenett Anderson v. The City of Chicago. This is an action of the case to recover for personal injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff by falling through a defective sidewalk. The occurrence dated back to January, 1869. Its scene was Quincy street, between Clark and Dearborn, upon which street plaintiff was walking at eventide, when she fell through some rotten planks. The allegation is that Mrs. Anderson is permanently injured, internally. Given to the jury.

SOUTH PARK MATTERS.

South Park Commissioners v. C. H. Morton. Commissioners were appointed for the condemnation of land commencing at the southeast corner of the east half of north half of north half of southeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 1, 38, 14 east 3 P. M.; thence north 330 feet to the northeast corner of the southeast corner section; thence west, 165 feet; thence south, 330 feet, to the south line of said east half; thence east, 165 feet, to the starting point.

Same v. J. S. Wallace et als. Commissioners appointed to condemn land commencing at the southeast corner of the east half of north half of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 10, 38, 14 east, thence north 660 feet to a stake on the north side of Section 10; thence west 165 feet to south line of the north half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section; thence east 165 feet to the place of beginning.

Same v. Levi D. Boone et al. Commissioners appointed to condemn part of the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 10, 38, 14 east, 3 P. M., commencing at the southwest corner of the said section, thence north to a quarter section 28 rods 12 feet; east 12 rods 5 feet, north to a point 15 rods 1½ feet east of the west line of said quarter section, and on a line east and west through said quarter section, thence east 28 rods 12 feet, thence south 40 rods, and west 44 rods.

Same v. Mary A. Bailey et al. Commissioners appointed for the condemnation of part of the south half of southeast quarter of Section 10, 38, 14 east 3 P. M., commencing at the northwest corner of said quarter section, thence south 40 rods, east 86 rods, thence north 40 rods, and west 86 rods.

NEW SUIT—TO SET ASIDE A LEASE.

Abigail Swarthout et als. v. Henry Dunham et als. Bill filed to set aside a lease granted until May, 1880, for [illegible] to defendant, of Lots 16 and 17, in L. Raymond's Subdivision of part of the southeast fractional quarter of Section 27, 39, 14, east.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Mary Noonan v. Michael John Noonan et als. This is a proceeding for the partition of realty and the assignment of dower. The whole estate was sold some time ago, but Patrick Cash, purchaser of one lot, failed to take a deed, wherefore it was now ordered to resell Lot 196, Larmon's Subdivision of Block 8, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 33, 39, 14, east 3.

NEW SUIT—CITY DEBT.

Stephen Clary v. The City of Chicago. Debt, $1,040. Damages, $500.

ATTACHMENT.

George B. Brown v. Leonard Wilson and Garrett B. Davis. Attachment on an indebtedness stated at $4,233.53.

HEAVY INDEBTEDNESS.

Joshua Rhoades, &c. v. The Estate of Charles W. Ricketson. This is an appeal taken by Henry M. Shephard, as administrator of the estate, from an order of the County Court allowing a claim of Rhoades for the use of William Phillips amounting to $33,848.64.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Alexander Bastrow v. Augustus Wendling. Petition to establish and enforce a mechanics' lien ($99) on Lot 11, Block 3, Adam Murray's Addition to South Chicago, and improvements.

[illegible]

Petition in re [illegible] minors. This is a petition for the sale, by a guardian, of real estate of the heirs of the late Lawrence Jordan. The property consists of Lot 3, Brown & Huey's Subdivision of the Northwest Quarter of Outside Lot 5, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14 east, and Lots 1, 3, and 5, Block 4, J. W. Cochrane's Subdivision of Out-lot 18, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, as above.

THEATRICAL DIFFICULTY.

Ella Wren Nesbitt v. Charles Nesbitt. This is a proceeding for divorce, in which the defendant is represented to be a non-resident; last heard from in November, by a letter, in which he stated that he was then going to Montana Territory.

Complainant states that she was married to the defendant on the 24th day of June, 1865, at Montgomery, Ala., and avers that she is a member of the theatrical profession, by reason of the duties whereof she is, of necessity, compelled to travel, to your orator in several States during the period of her engagement, but that, during six or seven years, she had made Illinois her home, in the cities of Peoria, Springfield, and Chicago. She lived with her husband until the 25th of December, 1866, when, because she was becoming, for a second time, a mother, and her husband was unable to support her, he sent her to her mother's house in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and since that time he has deserted her, never inquiring of the child even, until after its death, during September last. While they lived together—two years and a half—the husband contributed only $50 for the family's use, but compelled her to support him, he wielding a large whip at fortuitous [illegible] times, and selling his [illegible] to such an extent that one evening's bill, which she paid, amounted to $45. Beyond this he pawned once nearly all her theatrical wardrobe, valued at $2,000, and her jewelry, including her wedding ring, valued at $500, and squandered the proceeds. He thus reduced the dimensions of her wardrobe from five large trunks full to two, [illegible] their common board bill.

COUNTY COURT.

A DEMORALIZED OLD CITIZEN.

Yesterday Mrs. Kate Charleston, the wife of Charles Charleston, an old resident of this city, presented a petition to this court requesting that a conservator may be appointed for the protection of the family estate, alleging, on the part of her husband, a course of drunkenness, lying and squandering, because of immoderate use of liquor, which the petitioner believes will show that her husband is out of his senses.

Mrs. Charleston states that she was married to respondent in June, 1844, and that she lived with him as a kind, faithful, and loving wife, until about six weeks ago, when he left his home and family, and entered the household of a low, disreputable, and abandoned woman, whose occupation is telling fortunes, and whose name is supposed to be Caster. During the existence of the marital relation between the parties to the proceeding, seven children were born to them, the oldest being now of the age of 25 years, and the youngest 11.

The wife states that when she married she owned lots known as Nos. 32, 34, and 36 North State street, worth now at least $15,000. Her tender regard for her conservator for her husband, and because she loved the man she married, she suffered the deed to be made in his name, he not being then the owner or holder of any property. Since that time their fortune, by means of their hard earned economy, has increased to about $60,000, represented by real estate and insurance stock and their net income to about six hundred dollars per month. There is against the estate an indebtedness of about $14,500, mainly secured upon real estate.

Mrs. Charleston awards to her husband the credit of being, during sixteen years of their married life, a kind husband, affectionate father, and careful man of business, but she says that about ten years ago he contracted a habit of drinking, which thenceforward increased upon him, that to save him and his family from ruin, moral, social and judicial, she is compelled to ask the intervention of the judicial power. Since ten years ago he has by degrees grown careless of his household and himself, until about half a year gone by he ceased to pay any attention to business, and retired from his profession. Six weeks ago he took up with the woman Caster, came back once to take his clothing, and left his family (except as stated), declaring that "he loves her, and will not return to his family." Since he entered that woman's house, the averment is he has been seldom if ever sober, and he is living there in face of the fact that the fortune-teller has a husband who lives in the house with him.

The manner of the respondent's occasional visits to his house are stated. It is said that he sometimes comes to his proper residence at midnight, but as he expresses it, "not to sleep, but to prevent the family from sleeping." On one such occasion he broke into the house and played the part of a maniac.

On the 23d of April last, he visited the house with the woman Caster, and told petitioner he had brought her there because he loved her and because he wanted to make his wife love her. This inaugurated this proceeding. Mrs. Charleston ordered Mrs. Caster to leave. Mrs. C. declined to leave. Mrs. Charleston requested or directed her son to eject the female, which they did, but at the cost of marred faces by reason of her nails, teeth, and other implements of female warfare. Since this time the husband and the female have found amusement in riding frequently during each day in a carriage in front of the house.

During the six months last past the party made respondent, it is said, has collected the rents, some $3,600, and spent them in dissipation, refusing to support his family by the use of any part of his ample revenue, and during all the time he has so neglected his business that the wife sees ruin coming, unless some strong means be taken to restrain her husband, as prayed, by order for the pursuit of transferring his estate to the custody of a guardian.

ADMINISTRATION AND GUARDIANSHIP.

Estate of Adolph Miller. Louisa Miller, widow, was appointed to administer under bond of $4,000. She was also appointed guardian of her minor children under bond of $4,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.

SENTENCE DAY.

The convicts of the term were yesterday sentenced. These were, in all, nineteen men, of which number nine were colored. The criminal acts for which they were before the court were: robbery, one; burglary, seven; rape, one, and larceny, twelve—one of them being before the court for both larceny and burglary, and one other on two charges of petit larceny. In the cases of four indictments sentence was suspended, and one new trial was awarded. The aggregate term of hard labor sentences is [illegible] years in the Penitentiary, and the County Jail receives three prisoners, in the whole, for one hundred and eighty days, as well as two lads whose term is not fixed, and accepted by them as such, on a question of propriety and conduct. The longest Penitentiary term was four years.

FOUR YEAR TERMS.

William Reeves and Charles Wilson entered the saloon premises of James McGary, on the corner of Madison and Clark streets, and stole therefrom five boxes of cigars and some loose change, about two dollars' worth. One of them pleaded guilty, the other stood trial and was convicted. In the pleaded guilty, the jury awarded him four years in the Penitentiary, to which sentence the Court followed as to his associate.

James Rourke made a felonious entry into the storehouse of Sherer & Wairous, whence he carried away two boxes of tea. This was a young criminal, to whom the County Jail has become familiar. Being thereof convicted, and sent him to the larceny, a Sister of Charity took much interest in him, offering, if he would reform, to procure work for him. He refused her kindly offices, and was now before the court on a charge of a higher grade, having been re-arrested a few days after he was set at liberty. He had now pleaded guilty, but he insisted that there was but one chest of tea, and that the other agency in the crime was with him in carrying it off when others had stolen it. He was sent for three years to Joliet.

Harry Austin, a youth, indicted for two offences, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, the stealing of a coat from Frank Beecher, when sentence was suspended as to it, because he had been convicted of a more grave crime, the larceny of a satchel and five copies of a clothing, the property of George Collins. A short time ago he stole a horse and harness. He promised amendment and the charge was referred to the larceny as to the horse, so that the term of his Penitentiary life might be lessened to a year, which otherwise would have been [illegible] Penitentiary [illegible] years.

Charles W. Trumbull, for the larceny of a horse, buggy, harness, and robe, the property of Louis [illegible], was sentenced for three years.

[illegible] was tried for a burglary, at the [illegible]

[illegible] house of one Peter Marsh, with intent to [illegible] Ellen Squires. The jury found him [illegible] assault with intent to commit rape. The [illegible] went into the house, and entered the room where Emma Becker, and, upon the screams of the girl, caught her by the throat and threatened [illegible] a somewhat sudden death unless [illegible] strained her noise. She did [illegible] the injunction, but raised the [illegible] to hold by her cries. Prisoner left. When he came on to be tried he pleaded to the [illegible] witness and another case [illegible] that he was [illegible] away. He was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

John F. Barkeley, for robbery, was sent to the Penitentiary. The jury found that he [illegible] take a five years' absence, but [illegible] the sentence was made because [illegible] allowed to testify as to other parties. He was convicted in the Market street neighborhood of a man, Thomas Thompson, [illegible] faith of his own testimony as "the greatest villain that ever appeared in the court." He robbed. This man, returning from [illegible] Texas, and thinking having a wife and children in [illegible] having but little money here, engaged [illegible] keeping her "beer" off as his wife at keeping her "beer." [illegible] drunk to an extreme degree [illegible] his fortune, was robbed.

James Douglass, a gray-headed negro, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, tempted to outrage the person of an [illegible] named Emma Henry. The girl was [illegible] hydrant for water, and in that place he [illegible] accomplish his purpose. He claimed that only hugging and kissing her, stating that [illegible] asked him for money to buy candy, which he given her. The girl is of the age of [illegible] years.

James Dennis, for the larceny of [illegible] Michael Crow, was sentenced for one year.

Alice Shaw, for the larceny of a [illegible] longing to Seizey Smith, was sent [illegible] year.

The suspensions and County Jail cases were important.

GAMBLERS FINED.

T. Hinds, gambling-house keeper. Fine, [illegible]. H. M. Kellogg, gambler. Fine, $25. W. Winchester, gambler. Fine, $10.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Thomas Johnson was charged with [illegible] the railroad on the Illinois Central [illegible] Thornton and Madison Stations. [illegible] showed that he had placed a number of [illegible] track for the purpose of upsetting a train [illegible] Johnson is an Irishman, and is said to be [illegible] on a former occasion, guilty of [illegible] He was held for trial at the Circuit Court [illegible] bail of $1,000.

—A woman named Mary Jones was [illegible] with stealing a dress, valued at $50, from [illegible]. The case was continued till to-day.

NORTH AND WEST SIDE COURTS.

There was no business of any importance transacted before Justices Dreser and Moore yesterday.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the Last Fiscal Year.

The City Debt.

The City Comptroller, George H. Taylor, has just submitted to the Finance Committee of the Common Council his annual report of receipts and expenditures for the year ending [illegible] 1, 1870. An abstract of this, together with a statement of the debt of the city at this moment, is given below:

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Proceedings of the South Park Commissioners.

An Actress Sues for a Divorce—Guardian Appointed for an Erring Husband.

Sentences in the Recorder's Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

NOTICE.

The May term of this court will open on Monday, before, or on which day, trial notices must be filed.

The jury comes on the 5th day of May.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DECREE IN ADMIRALTY.

Mississippi Valley Transportation Company v. Canal Boat Charles Cady. Decree for libellant, $3,000.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Adjudication.—James M. Loomis, of Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

CITY CASE.

Jenett Anderson v. The City of Chicago. This is an action of the case to recover for personal injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff by falling through a defective sidewalk. The occurrence dated back to January, 1869. Its scene was Quincy street, between Clark and Dearborn, upon which street plaintiff was walking at eventide, when she fell through some rotten planks. The allegation is that Mrs. Anderson is permanently injured, internally. Given to the jury.

SOUTH PARK MATTERS.

South Park Commissioners v. C. H. Morton. Commissioners were appointed for the condemnation of land commencing at the southeast corner of the east half of north half of north half of southeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 13, 38, 14 east 3 P. M.; thence north 330 feet to the northeast corner of the southeast corner section; thence west, 165 feet; thence south, 330 feet, to the south line of said north half; thence east, 165 feet, to the starting point.

Same v. J. S. Wallace et als. Commissioners appointed to condemn land commencing at the southeast corner of the east half of north half of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 19, 38, 14 east, thence north 330 feet to a stake on the north side of Section 10; thence west 165 feet to south line of the north half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section; thence east 165 feet to the place of beginning.

Same v. Levi D. Boone et al. Commissioners appointed to condemn part of the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 10, 38, 14 east, 3 P. M., commencing at the southwest corner of the said section, thence north to said quarter section 28 rods 12 feet; east 13 rods 5 feet, north to a point 15 rods 1½ feet east of the west line of said quarter section, and on a line east and west through said quarter section, and 40 rods north of the south line of said section, thence east 28 rods 15 feet, thence south 40 rods, and west 44 rods.

Same v. Mary A. Bailey et al. Commissioners appointed for the condemnation of part of the south half of southeast quarter of Section 10, 38, 14 east 3 P. M., commencing at the northwest corner of said quarter section, thence south 40 rods, east 86 rods, thence north 40 rods, west 86 rods.

NEW SUIT—TO SET ASIDE A LEASE.

Abigail Swarthout et als. v. Henry Dunham et als. Bill filed to set aside a lease granted until May, 1880, for heirs-at-law to defendant, of Lots 16 and 17, in L. Raymond's Subdivision of part of the southeast fractional quarter of Section 27, 39, 14, east.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Mary Noonan v. Michael John Noonan et als. This is a proceeding for the partition of realty and the assignment of dower. The whole estate was sold some time ago, but Patrick Cash, purchaser of one lot, failed to take a deed, wherefore it was now ordered to resell Lot 193, Larmon's Subdivision of Block 3, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 33, 39, 14, east 3.

NEW SUIT—CITY DEBT.

Stephen Clary v. The City of Chicago. Debt, $1,040. Damages, $200.

ATTACHMENT.

George B. Brown v. Leonard Wilson and Garrett B. Davis. Attachment on an indebtedness stated at $4,233.33.

HEAVY INDEBTEDNESS.

Joshua Rhoades, &c. v. The Estate of Charles W. Ricketson. This is an appeal taken by Henry M. Shephard, as administrator of the estate, from an order of the County Court allowing a claim of Rhoades for the use of William Phillips amounting to $38,845.64.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Alexander Batteson v. Augustus Wendling. Petition to establish and enforce a mechanic's lien ($99) on Lot 11, block 3, Adam Murray's Addition to South Chicago, and improvements.

Petition in re John Jordan et als., minors. This is a petition for the sale, by a guardian, of real estate of the heirs of the late Lawrence Jordan. The property consists of Lot 9, Brown & Hess's Subdivision of the Northwest Quarter of Out-lot 18, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14 east, and Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 4, J. W. Cochrane's Subdivision of Out-lot 18, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, as above.

THEATRICAL DIFFICULTY.

Ella Wren Nesbitt v. Charles Nesbitt. This is a proceeding for divorce, in which the defendant is represented to be a non-resident; last heard from in November, by a letter, in which he stated that he was then going to Montana Territory.

Complainant states that she was married to the defendant on the 28th day of June, 1865, at Montgomery, Ala., and avers that she is a member of the theatrical profession, by reason of the duties whereof she is, of necessity, compelled to be absent in several States during the period of her engagement, but that, during six or seven years, she had made Illinois her home, in the cities of Peoria, Springfield, and Chicago. She lived with her husband until the 30th of December, 1867, when, because she was becoming, for a second time, a mother, and her husband was unable to support her, he sent her to her mother's house in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and since that time he has deserted her, never inquiring of the child even, until after its death, during September last. While they lived together—two years and a half—the husband contributed only $40 for the family's use, but compelled her to support him, he leading a lazy and worthless life, drinking to excess, so much so that she was obliged to pay for his drinks; and that, during one evening's bill, which she paid, amounted to $45. Beyond this he pawned once nearly all her theatrical wardrobe, valued at $3,000, and her jewelry, including her wedding ring, valued at $500, and appropriated the proceeds. In this way he reduced the dimensions of her wardrobe from five large trunks full to two, and [illegible] their common board bill.

COUNTY COURT.

A DEMORALIZED OLD CITIZEN.

Yesterday Mrs. Kate Charleston, the wife of Charles Charleston, an old resident of this city, presented a petition to this court requesting that a conservator may be appointed for the protection of the family estate, alleging, on the part of her husband, a course of debauchery, following upon the immoderate use of liquor, which the petitioner believes will show that her husband is out of his senses.

Mrs. Charleston states that she was married to respondent in June, 1844, and that she lived with him as a kind, faithful, and loving wife, until about six weeks ago, when he left his home and family, and entered the household of a low, disreputable, and abandoned woman, whose occupation is telling fortunes, and whose name is supposed to be Caster. During the existence of the marital relation between the parties to the proceeding, seven children were born to them, the eldest being now of the age of 25 years, and the youngest 11.

The wife states that when she married she owned lots known as Nos. 33, 34, and 36 North State street, worth now at least $15,000. Her taking and her respondent's income, he gave a deed to respondent, and, because she loved the man she married, she suffered the deed to be made in his name, so that he might be the owner or holder of any property. Since that time their fortune, by reason of their joint endeavors, has increased to about $50,000, represented by real estate and insurance stock, and their net income to about six hundred dollars per month. There is against the estate an indebtedness of about $14,000, mainly secured upon real estate.

Mrs. Charleston awards to her husband the credit of being, during sixteen years of their married life, a kind husband, affectionate father, and careful man of business, but she says that about ten years ago he contracted a habit of drinking, which thenceforward increased upon him, that to save him and his family from ruin, moral, social and judicial, she is compelled to ask the intervention of the judicial power. Since ten years ago he has by degrees grown careless of his household and himself, until about half a year gone by he ceased to pay any attention to business, and retired from its prosecution. Six weeks ago he took up with the woman Caster, came back once to take his clothing, and left his family (except as stated), declaring that "he loves her, and will not return to his family." Since he entered that woman's house, the averment is he has been seldom if ever sober, and he is living there in face of the fact that the fortune-teller has a husband who lives in the house with him.

The manner of the respondent's occasional visits to his home are stated. It is said that he sometimes comes to his proper residence at midnight, but as he expresses it, "not to sleep, but to prevent the family from sleeping." On one such occasion he broke into the house and played the part of a maniac.

On the 22d of April last, he visited the house with the woman Caster, and told petitioner he had brought her there because he loved her and because he wanted to make his wife love her. This inaugurated this proceeding. Mrs. Charleston ordered Mrs. Caster to leave. Mrs. C. declined to leave. Mrs. Charleston requested or directed her sons to eject the female, which they did, but at the cost of marred faces by reason of her nails, teeth, and other implements of female warfare. Since this time the husband and the female have found amusement in riding frequently during each day in a carriage in front of the house.

During the six months last past the party made respondent, it is said, has collected the rents, some $3,600, and spent them in dissipation, refusing to support his family by the use of any part of his ample revenue, and during all the time he has so neglected his business that the wife sees ruin coming unless some strong means be taken to redeem her husband, as, perhaps, would be the result of transferring his estate to the custody of a guardian.

ADMINISTRATION AND GUARDIANSHIP.

Estate of Adolph Miller. Louisa Miller, widow, was appointed to administer under bond of $4,000. She was also appointed guardian of her minor children under bond of $4,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.

SENTENCE DAY.

The convicts of the term were yesterday sentenced. These were, in all, nineteen men, of which number one was colored. The criminal acts for which they were before the court were: robbery, one; burglary, seven; rape, one, and larceny, twelve—one of them being before the court for both larceny and burglary, and one other on two charges of petit larceny. In the case of four indictments sentence was suspended, and one new trial was awarded. The aggregate term of hard labor sentences is twenty-two years, and the County Jail receives three prisoners, in the whole, for one hundred and eighty days, as well as two lads whose term is not fixed, and accepted by them as such, on a question of property and conduct. The longest Penitentiary term was four years.

FOUR YEAR TERMS.

William Reeves and Charles Wilson entered the saloon premises of James McGary, on the corner of Madison and Clark streets, and stole therefrom five boxes of cigars and some loose change, about two dollars' worth. One of them pleaded guilty, the other stood trial and was convicted. Being so convicted, the jury awarded him four years in the Penitentiary, which sentence the Court followed as to his associate.

James Rourke made a felonious entry into the storehouse of Sherer & Watrous, whence he carried away two boxes of tea. This was a young criminal, to whom the County Jail has become familiar. Being therein confined some time ago for larceny, a Sister of Charity took much interest in him, offering, if he would reform, to procure work for him. He refused her kindly offices, and was put before the court on a charge of a higher grade, having been rearrested a few days after he was set at liberty. He had now pleaded guilty, but he insisted that there was but one chest of tea, and that his only agency in the transaction was that in carrying it off when others had stolen it. He was sent for three years to Joliet.

Henry Austin, a youth, indicted for two offences, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, the stealing of a coat from Frank Beecher, when sentence was suspended as to it, because he had been convicted of a more grave crime, the larceny of a satchel and two suits of clothing, the property of George Collins. A short time ago he stole a horse and harness. He promises amendment and the horse was dismissed as to the horse, so that the term of his Penitentiary life might be lessened to a year, which otherwise would not have been possible. He got out of the Penitentiary in some way a few days after was arrested in the act of taking a pocket. Now he came up again. He was remanded to the Penitentiary for three years.

Charles W. Trumbull, for the larceny of a horse, buggy, harness and robe, the property of Leonard [illegible], was sentenced for three years.

Johnson Fairey was tried for a burglary, at the house of one Peter Marsh, with intent to commit [illegible]. The jury found him guilty of an assault, with intent to commit rape. The prisoner went into the house, and entered the room of one Emma Becker, and, upon the woman's screaming, caught her by the throat and threatened her with a somewhat sudden death unless she restrained her noise. She did not obey the injunction, but raised the household by her cries. Prisoner left. When the case came on to be tried he paid to the prosecuting witness and other each $50 that they might keep away. He was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

John F. Barckley, for robbery, was sentenced to the Penitentiary. The jury found that he should take a five years' absence, but a modification of the sentence was made because prisoner had been allowed to testify as to other parties. This man was convicted in the Market street robbery, where a man, Thomas Thompson, described upon the faith of his own testimony as the greatest brute that ever appeared in the court, was robbed. This man, returning from California, having a wife and children in Boston, and having but little money here, engaged a low courtezan, and palmed her off as his wife at a hotel, keeping her there for several days, and being drunk to an extreme degree with her during all his stay, until he was robbed.

James Douglass, a gray-headed negro, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. He attempted to outrage the person of an idiot girl named Emma Henry. The girl was sent to the hydrant for water, and in that place he sought to accomplish his purpose. He claimed that he was only hugging and kissing her, stating that she had asked him for money to buy candy, which he had given her. The girl is of the age of about 15 years.

James Dennis, for the larceny of $40 from Michael Crow, was sentenced for one year.

Amos Shaw, for the larceny of a $200 ride belonging to Sidney Squire, was sent off for one year.

The suspensions and County Jail cases were unimportant.

GAMBLERS FINED.

T. Hines, gambling-house keeper. Fine, $100.
H. M. Kellogg, gambler. Fine, $25.
W. Winchester, gambler. Fine, $100.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Thomas Johnson was charged with obstructing the railroad on the Illinois Central line, between Thornton and Madison Stations. The testimony showed that he had placed a number of ties on the track for the purpose of upsetting a freight train. Johnson is an Irishman, and is said to have been, on a former occasion, guilty of a similar offence, for which he served a term in the Penitentiary. He was held for trial at the Circuit Court, under bail of $1,000.

—A woman named Mary Jones was charged with stealing a dress, valued at $30, from a lady. The case was continued till to-day.

NORTH AND WEST SIDE COURTS.

There was no business of any importance transacted before Justices Dresser and Moore yesterday.

The Coughnawaga Canal.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to this new canal, which is destined, we think, to create a revolution in the means of transport between the Eastern and Western States. It appears that an act for the construction of this canal was passed in 1849 by the Canadian Parliament, and at that time the people of this city took an active interest in the work. This act expired in consequence of disagreement in Canada about the route. It has been since that time surveyed and reported upon by several eminent engineers from Canada and the United States, and there is no longer any doubt as to what is the best route for the general interest. The Dominion Parliament, now sitting at Ottawa, have revived the old act incorporating a private company with liberal provisions to construct the work. It leaves the St. Lawrence at the Indian village of Coughnawaga, about seven miles from Montreal, where the St. Lawrence is twenty-five feet lower than Lake Champlain, and twenty-five and one-half miles distant. It is proposed to make the locks forty-five feet wide, the same as those of the St. Lawrence, but one hundred feet longer, or three hundred feet. When completed, propellers and vessels from the head of Lake Ontario can sail thence into Lake Champlain, of six hundred tons burthen, and discharge their cargoes without breaking bulk at Whitehall or Burlington, instead of, as at present, in Ogdensburgh or Oswego, and all vessels passing through the Welland Canal from the other upper lakes can in the same way go through to Whitehall. The Parliament at Ottawa have, however, granted a charter for the enlargement of the Welland Canal to the same size as the Coughnawaga, and when both are completed, as we believe they will be, then a vessel of 850 or 900 tons can proceed from Lake Superior or Lake Michigan by the St. Lawrence route, on to Lake Champlain, conveying equal to 30,000 bushels of grain, without breaking bulk, to deliver their cargoes to the various railways from the lake, for distribution to Boston and other points, at a cost of freight from the West which, from the size of the vessel employed, no other route can compete with. This canal from the St. Lawrence will also cheapen the transportation of lumber from Canada. At present the boats loaded with lumber for Troy have to pass down the Lachine Canal, thence to Sorel, forty-five miles, and then again up the Richelieu River to Chambly, then through that canal, altogether a distance of one hundred and twenty-one miles, with one hundred and twenty-three feet lockage, to St. Johns, when the same point can be reached by the Coughnawaga Canal by twenty-nine and one-half miles and twenty-five feet lockage. The saving in transportation of lumber to Troy will be nearly $1.50 per thousand feet by this improvement, and taking the whole quantity from the Ottawa Valley at 400,000,000 annually, the saving will be over $450,000 on that article alone.

There is, however, an important question to be asked, and that is, why terminate the voyage of the western propeller on Lake Champlain? Why not enlarge the Champlain Canal of seventy-two miles to the Hudson here, to a similar size? There is no difficulty in doing this; for the reports of the State Engineer show that the cost will not exceed five millions of dollars—a mere nothing in comparison with the results which will flow from the expenditure. For, suppose this done, how would the matter of transport then stand? The propeller of 900 tons could leave Lake Superior and Michigan and run through the St. Lawrence, on to Lake Champlain and Troy, not only to Troy or Albany, but could go on to New York without breaking bulk, with her 50,000 bushels of grain, and then take in a return cargo for any Western lake port. Can any one doubt for a moment that the cost of freight, east and west, would thus be reduced to the lowest possible point, and that the voyage in such a vessel *would not occupy one-third of the time it now does*, nor would the cost of freight be much more than *one-half of what it now is*. We believe the more this matter is investigated and examined, the more will it be apparent that what we have stated is correct, and that the interests of all are deeply involved in having this new route to the West opened up without delay. It is important to every one, both in the Eastern and Western States, because the rapid transit and cheapened transport enhances the value of all Western produce, and greatly cheapens them to the Eastern consumer.

We heartily wish the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, and Governor Underwood, of Burlington, who are engaged in this enterprise, every success, and we trust and believe they will not find the citizens of Troy any less anxious to see this great work carried out now than they were twenty years ago.

THE VANDERPOOL CASE.

Motion for a New Trial Made on Tuesday—The Causes on Which it is Based.

Manistee, April 26 (via Muskegon, April 27,) Despatch to the Detroit Post.

The Circuit Court for the county of Manistee commenced its session to-day, at 10 o'clock. This afternoon the case of the people vs. George Vanderpool was brought up, and a motion for a new trial was made, and affidavits in support of the same produced. The following is the motion in full, alleging the cause for a new trial:

"The people vs. George Vanderpool.

"The defendant moves that the Court set aside the verdict of the jury rendered in this case, and vacate the judgment pronounced therein, and grant to this defendant a new trial, on the following grounds, and for the following reasons, to-wit:

"1. The said verdict is against the evidence in the case, and the law applicable to the same.

"2. That since the termination of said trial the defendant has discovered new and material evidence and testimony, which was unknown to the defendant or his counsel at the time of said trial.

"3. That the defendant and his counsel were surprised and disappointed upon the trial by the failure and refusal of George Phelps to testify, as he had previously stated to the counsel for the defendant he would testify.

"4. That defendant was disappointed by the unexpected absence of, and his inability to procure the attendance of, several witnesses whose testimony was necessary and material for the defendant.

"5. That improper and illegal means were resorted to, and employed to influence the minds of the jurors against the defendant, to wit: a placard was put upon the door of the court-room, and a diagram upon the wall of the court-room, both of them in such a position as to be seen by the jury, and both of them calculated and intended to convey to the minds of the jury ideas and impressions unfavorable to the defendant.

"6. The officers in charge of the jury disregarded the instructions of the court to keep the jury separate from all intercourse or communication with others, and, on the contrary, allowed other persons to associate and converse with them, and various persons actually did meet and converse with different members of said jury while they were impanelled to try said cause, and while they were in charge of the officers.

"7. Four of the persons empanelled, and who were sworn and actually composed said jury, were destitute of one of the qualifications of a juror, as prescribed by law, to wit: Their names were not on any assessment roll of any township or city ward in the said county for the year 1869.

"8. That one of the jurors who composed the jury which tried said cause had previously expressed an opinion upon the merits of said cause, unfavorable to the defendant.

"These grounds are supported by affidavits filed in said cause, and by the records and files in the case.

"RAMSDELL & BENEDICT and
"S. W. FOWLER, Attorneys.
"JOHN VAN ARMAN, of the counsel."

[This motion is supported by twenty-four affidavits, the substance of which was given in THE TRIBUNE.]

This is all *exparte*, and what counter affidavits may be presented is not yet known. The motion was made by T. J. Ramsdell, Mr. Van Arman not being in court. Mr. Church is not in town, but is expected to-night.

General Ostchoon, of the counsel for the people, stated that in receiving the service of the papers in the case the prosecution did not admit, but expressly denied, the timeliness of the motion and the jurisdiction of the court, or its authority to entertain the motion at this time.

Judge Ramsdell will await the arrival of Mr. Church, of Grand Rapids, before ordering the argument.

—An American traveller in the East describes a great religious meeting he witnessed, a few weeks ago, among the Hindoos at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges, in India, attended by 800,000 worshippers. The exercises consisted of bathing and the most fantastic contortions, accompanied with rude instrumental music and the chanting of prayers. Some were dancing with all their might; others screaming as if run mad. This convocation lasted a month, and was provided with booths and tents, supplied with necessary commodities for subsistence.

TURKISH BATHS.

TURKISH BATHS,

32 Washington-st.

The pains and aches, the colds and rheumatisms, the vital depression and ill effects generally, resulting from the sudden and extreme changes of temperature incident to our climate, can be effectually cured and provided against in the future by the use of the Turkish Bath.

A Thousand Bathers a Month

[illegible]

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the Last Fiscal Year.

The City Debt.

The City Comptroller, George H. Taylor, Esq., has just submitted to the Finance Committee of the Common Council his annual report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending April 1, 1870. An abstract of this, together with his statement of the debt of the city at the present moment, is given below:

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, April 28, 1870.

To Messrs. J. H. McAvoy, Thos. Wilce, and John Herting, Finance Committee of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: As required by the City Charter, Section 9, chapter 5, I have the honor to submit herewith for your examination and approval, the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the city of Chicago for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1870, and of its financial condition at that date.

The amount of real and personal property returned by the Tax Commissioner as subject to taxation was [illegible], upon which a tax of one and one-half (1½) per cent was levied, producing [illegible]. Of this amount, on the 1st of April, [illegible] remained uncollected, considerable of which has, however, since been paid into the treasury, and most of the balance will probably be received prior to the annual tax sale of delinquent property, which this year commences the 10th of May.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year was $1,977,493.18, the amount of warrants drawn but unpaid, $277,834.79, leaving $1,699,658.39 in the Treasury in excess of warrants drawn.

In addition to the provisions of the charter creating sinking funds for our water, sewerage, school, and river improvement loans, section 2, chapter 5, of the charter requires us to levy and collect an annual tax of one mill on the dollar on all real and personal property liable to taxation, to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the general bonded indebtedness of the city.

This tax last year amounted to $260,024.69. We have been in the treasury, to the credit of the various sinking funds, the further sum of [illegible] invested in Chicago City 7 per cent bonds, purchased at an investment to the General Sinking Fund, making a total of [illegible] on hand, to be applied in liquidation of our indebtedness.

The bonds so invested in [illegible] water bonds, [illegible] river improvement bonds, [illegible], the interest on which is semi-annually credited to the account of General Sinking Fund.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CITY DEBT—FLOATING LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

Total city debt [illegible]

CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

Founding Preparatory Schools—Election of Officers—Raising Money—Adjournment.

The Fifth Triennial Convention of the Northwestern Congregational Theological Seminary was held at Farwell Hall, on yesterday morning. Hon. S. D. Hastings presided.

The exercises commenced by the singing of a hymn and an opening prayer.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

President Sturtevant, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred the question as to whether the constitution could be amended by the Board of Directors, reported a resolution in the affirmative.

A debate ensued upon the report of the committee.

Mr. S. M. Freeland, of Detroit, moved to lay the report on the table, which was carried.

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

President Sturtevant, from the same committee as above, reported the opinion of the committee on the paper which had been referred to it by Dr. Gulliver, on the subject of institutions of learning, as follows:

Resolved, That in the great want of the schools which afford facilities for preparing pupils for college, the Triennial Convention recommends that the associations and churches be advised and exhorted to promote the founding and fostering of such institutions, and to conduct them on such principles that they shall sustain the same relation to the colleges of the interior which the academies of New England have so long sustained to her colleges. Schools which shall not strive to rival the colleges by supplying their place in the system of education, but to fill the place between the colleges and the common schools, a place which the colleges cannot occupy, and that the details of the plan proposed by Professor Gulliver be commended to the careful consideration of the local associations, to be modified or supported by a plan better adapted to the several localities.

Dr. Gulliver, in response to remarks which accompanied the report, said that he did not expect that his plans for schools in the Northwest would be fully endorsed. Our colleges were going to ruin, and theological seminaries were following in the same track. Something must be done to stop this neglect of liberal learning. In this great Northwest the young men were brought up to grind out dollars, and for no higher object. He protested against this, and, in conclusion, offered an amendment to the report of the committee, to the effect that the triennial convention recommend the establishment of schools in the West which shall hold the same relation to colleges that academies did in New England.

Dr. Blanchard fully endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker, and spoke at length of the evils of the present system of education. A rivalship had grown up between the common school and the college systems which had produced an unhealthy result. He had always voted cheerfully to tax himself to support common schools, but he did not think they would prepare a man for college. Unless a man could speak in the same language that Christ spoke, and in which the Testament was written, he was not liberally educated.

Judge Walker, of Detroit, thought it was easy to pass resolutions, but they would not reach the difficulty. If intermediate schools of learning were to be established, that was not the way to do it. But there was another side to the question. He believed the common schools of Michigan were as abundantly able to fit a young man for college. Were those preparatory schools to be denominational? The tendency of denominational schools is to make men narrow. He referred to the academies of New England, and said that they had done great work in their day, but they could not compare with the common schools of Michigan.

Rev. W. B. Love, of Milwaukee, defended the West from the charge that it did not desire to send its young men to college. He thought a religious revival was needed more than anything else.

Rev. S. D. Corcoran, of Missouri, thought that it was a question whether denominational schools were a benefit to colleges or not. They seemed to cultivate narrow, local, and sectarian sentiment. He advised the convention to pass a resolution recommending the pastors of each church to preach one sermon every year on the importance of having young men educated for the ministry.

Rev. Mr. [illegible] thought that the chief business of this convention in this educational question was rather a matter of detail than principle.

Rev. A. J. Drake, of Brimfield, Ill., said that the common schools were always open to Christian influences, and their influence could be exerted there with great effect.

Further debate on the school question was suspended by unanimous consent until all business should be transacted.

The committee, to whom was referred the report of the Board of Directors, reported, through Dr. Thatcher. Congregationalism was congratulated on the prosperous condition of its Seminary at this great central point of the county, and its future was looked forward to with acceptance.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The convention proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:

President—Rev. J. S. Hoyt.
Vice President—Rev. S. D. Cochran, D. D.
Secretary—Moses Smith.
Treasurer—Dean Hill.
Executive Committee—S. C. Bartlett, W. W. Patton, E. W. Blatchford, Prof. Joseph Emmerson, Rev. J. K. Wright.

The following named gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the next six years:

From Illinois, E. W. Blatchford, J. E. Roy, Chicago; Rev. [illegible] Patton, Chicago; J. P. Gulliver, Galesburg; Michigan, Rev. A. S. Kedzie, Dexter. Missouri, Hon. S. B. Kellogg (in Dr. Post's place); Iowa, Rev. G. F. Magoun, Grinnell; Indiana, Rev. A. Hyde, Indianapolis; Kansas, Rev. Richard Cordley, Lawrence; Wisconsin, Rev. J. S. Lewis, Ripon; Nebraska, Rev. C. G. Hammond, Omaha.

The names of the Board of Directors who hold over for three years, are as follows:

Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Chicago; Philo Carpenter, Esq., Chicago; Michigan—Rev. A. Mahan, Adrian; Rev. Philo R. Hurd, Romeo; Rev. S. M. Freeland, Detroit; Indiana—Rev. C. W. Coney, Waukesha; Rev. H. Foote, Waukesha. Iowa—Rev. A. B. Robbins, Muscatine; Rev. Geo. F. Magoun, Grinnell; Hon. J. O. Foote, Burlington. Minnesota—Rev. Charles Seccombe, Northfield. Missouri—Hon. S. B. Kellogg, St. Louis (elected for three years to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. T. M. Post, of St. Louis).

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions, congratulating the churches of the Northwest over the successful holding of the Memorial Convention in this city, which were unanimously adopted.

An invitation was extended the convention to visit the rooms of the Board of Trade.

The Secretary of the Western Education Society read a report with regard to business operations of that institution, which were declared to be in a prosperous condition.

The Secretary, Mr. Hillmer, offered his resignation.

MONEY TO BE RAISED.

The Business Committee reported an additional resolution, proposing to raise $50,000 in the Northwest for the support of the Boston Congregational House, which, after some debate, was adopted.

VISITORS ELECTED.

The committee appointed to nominate members of the Board of Visitors recommended the reelection of the present board, consisting of Revs. J. S. Hoyt, Michigan; J. M. Sturtevant, Illinois; M. P. Kinney, Wisconsin, and Hon. E. D. Hallon, Wisconsin. They were elected.

A vote returning thanks to the various railroad companies, to the citizens of Chicago, to Mr. E. W. Blatchford, to C. M. Wyman, and others, for their many kindnesses, was unanimously passed.

The resolutions regarding Dr. Gulliver's paper, offered at the opening of the convention, were laid on the table.

After prayer by Professor Sturtevant, the convention, at half-past 1 o'clock, adjourned *sine die*.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, April 29:

[illegible]

Vessels Arrived at Buffalo from the Upper Lakes.

BUFFALO, April 29.—Steamers Colorado and Jay Gould arrived here last evening from the Upper Lakes. First through arrivals this season.

Wife Murder at Machias, N. Y.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., April 29.—Chas. Smith, of Machias, killed his wife with an axe in a quarrel yesterday. He is 60 years of age, and for some time lived unhappily with his wife.

An Alleged Hero Under Arrest.

BOSTON, April 29.—Wm. M. Connery, who claims to have discovered obstructions on the Hartford & Erie Railroad, on Thursday morning, and saved the trains from destruction, has been arrested on a charge of placing them there himself.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29.

Every one interested in the probable rise or fall of gold will notice the significant advance in the price of sterling exchange to 110¼. At this price there is a small profit in shipping both sovereigns and bullion from New York to London; and while there is no legitimate profit in shipping American gold coin at this price for sterling, it is often shipped—in default of other exports—when exchange is not even so high as 110¼; but it may be accepted as a rule that, whenever exchange gets up to the bullion shipping price, it will cause a flow of specie to Europe. A variety of causes has been at work to produce this state of affairs. Imports of foreign goods have been unusually large during the last month, as is shown by the customs receipts of $4,900,000 for the week ending April 16. To the increased demand for sterling, arising out of mercantile indebtedness, must be added a great increase in the demand from American tourists leaving for Europe, which is unusually large this spring. While the demand has increased, the supply has diminished. Cotton exports have fallen off largely. The supply of United States bonds for export is diminishing steadily, and if,—as is rumored,—Secretary Boutwell shall endeavor to purchase $40,000,000 more for the sinking fund before July 1, there will be nothing like the usual amount of exchange made against United States bond shipments. American railway bonds, of which there has been such a rush to Europe, seem to meet with an unfavorable reception lately, and the London *Times* of the 14th says:

"The Frankfort advices state that the recent eagerness for American railway bonds is fast passing away, and that the success obtained by the Oregon-California issue has been the last. Those of Port Royal bonds has signally failed, and others projected are without the shadow of a chance. The market is glutted, and the holders are weak."

If the above be correct, the amount of exchange to be made against railway bonds will be less than has been anticipated. Some considerable amounts of breadstuffs are now being taken for export, but at best, the amount of exchange made against breadstuffs is small compared to cotton bills, and to the amount that, for the past year or two, has been made against bond shipments. Altogether these facts show an increasing demand for and a diminishing supply of sterling exchange that bids fair to cause a revival of specie exports, which in turn would make a higher range for gold. This is only in accordance with the experience of past years, which shows that of our total annual export of specie, nearly half is shipped between the first of May and the last of July. Thus far, the rise in gold during the last two weeks has been merely an incident of the general revival of speculation, the advance in its price being less than the average advance in stocks and bonds, or grain and provisions. But it is not improbable that some time before long, speculators may seize upon the present aspect of the foreign exchanges, to operate for a further rise in gold, and though the mercantile community in general will be sorry to see the renewal of fluctuations in the price of gold, the importers, who have laid in large stocks at the recent low prices for gold, would not be sorry to have gold go up, in the hope that it would carry currency prices for goods up with it. A prospect of any large advance in the price of gold would probably induce the Secretary of the Treasury to increase his sales. If the rise in price were caused entirely by speculation, his sales would probably make a reaction, but if the advance was based on any considerable increase of exports of gold, his increase of sales would have but little effect, as was shown in the experience of this time last year, when, in consequence of the increasing exports, gold continued to rise, notwithstanding the increase of sales by the Treasury. The tendency of the price of gold during the next month will be determined by the export demand, and if the present tendency of the price of exchange is maintained, the probabilities are in favor of a higher range for gold than at present.

The Canadian fractional currency is driving some of the American silver out of circulation in the Dominion, and the "silver proclamation," which makes the latter a legal tender for only 80 per cent of its denominational value, makes it available for export as bullion. The Canadian Government offers to take it at 5 per cent discount, for recoinage, but it finds a better market in the United States, and, in the present condition of our foreign exchanges, it will probably all flow off to Europe.

The speculation in railway stocks is still on the increase. Every stock on the list has advanced during the last week, but the leading ones are Rock Island and Northwest, each of which advanced 2 per cent to-day, and the former of which has advanced 6 per cent, and the latter 7 per cent, since this day last week. The books for the registration of the stock of the Northwest were closed on Wednesday, and the rise in Rock Island and Northwest stocks during the last few days is interpreted to mean that the "Tracy party" have got control of the Northwest stock, and that there will be an entire new Board of Directors elected on June 2, and that the "St. Paul ring" will be "ousted." It seems pretty well understood that the Tracy party represents not only the Rock Island Company, but also the Pennsylvania Company, and that if the clique succeeds in controlling the Northwestern, the scheme of Jay Cooke, J. Edgar Thompson, and their Philadelphia associates, for a railroad connection through Chicago with their Lake Superior-Mississippi and Northern Pacific enterprise is likely to succeed.

Money continues easy, and first-class paper is in demand. The banks have more money than they can find use for here, and are gradually transferring large balances to New York. In the open market money is to be had on collateral at 8 per cent, and the banks are offering to loan on call at 7 per cent.

A considerable amount of grain has been shipped East since the opening of navigation, and most has been owned by eastern operators, as it has the effect to place comparatively little exchange on the market, and this, in connection with the deposition of the banks to keep large balances in New York, keeps the price of exchange unusually high for this season of the year. Sales were made between banks to-day at par to 1-10 premium. At the counter, the banks were selling at 1-10 and buying at par.

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

110 shares Republic Insurance Co. ... 10
20 shares Lamar Insurance Co. ... 90

The following bids and offers were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881	116½	
United States 5-20s, 1862	113	
United States 5-20s, 1864	113¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	113¼	
United States 5-20s (new), 1865	112¼	
United States 5-20s, 1867	112½	113¼
United States 5-20s, 1868	112½	
United States 10-40s	108¼	108¾

BANKS.		
First National Bank	125	
Third National Bank	135	
Fifth National Bank	155	
Union National Bank	200	
Northwestern National Bank	200	
City National Bank	166	
Mechanics' National Bank	190	
Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company	160	
State Savings Institution	250	

INSURANCE.	Paid in.		
Firemen's Insurance Co.	100	155	
Mutual Security Insurance Co.	50	75	
Lumberman's Insurance Co.	100	95	
Republic Insurance Co.	50	95	
Lamar Insurance Co.	20	90	
National Insurance Co.	20		
Chicago Fire Insurance Co.	100		140
State Insurance Co.	20	20	

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.		
Chicago City 7s (water)	97	
Cook County 7s (War Fund bond)	95 x com	
Chamber of Commerce	106	
Chicago Dock Company	46	60
Chicago Gas and Coke Company	139	
Chicago City R. R., West Division	109	115
Chicago City R. R., North Division	92	110

The range of gold in New York, to-day—telegraphed to Barratt & March—was:

Opening	115½	2:25 p. m.	114⅞
10:50 a. m.	115⅜	2:45 p. m.	115
10:55 a. m.	115⅜	3:00 p. m.	114⅞
11:05 a. m.	115⅛	3:20 p. m.	114⅞
12:10 p. m.	115⅛	3:50 p. m.	114⅞
12:40 p. m.	115	3:55 p. m.	114⅞
1:25 p. m.	115	Latest	114⅞

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Money quiet and easy at 4@5 per cent on call.

Sterling active and firm at 109¾@109⅞.

Gold unsettled and lower; opening at 115⅜, declining to 114⅞, closing at 115⅛. Carrying rates, 6 per cent to flat. Clearances, $97,000,000.

The Assistant Treasurer has thus far disbursed $7,000,000 of coin interest.

Governments active and firm:

Coups, '81	116½@117	Coups, '67	112⅞@113¼
Coups, '62	115⅝@115⅞	Coups, '68	113⅝@113⅞
Coups, '64	113⅝@114⅛	10-40s	108⅝@108⅞
Coups, '65	114⅛@114⅜	Currency 6s	113@114
Coups, new	112⅞@113		

State bonds quiet and steady:

Missouris	92¼	New Tennessee	56¼
Old Tennessee	60½		

Railway market is active and strong at the close, when the highest figures of the day were made. The leading features were Northwestern, Lake Shore, New York Central, Ohio & Mississippi, and Rock Island. Miscellaneous stocks generally steady. Express stocks neglected.

Canton	71	Pittsburgh	106½
Cumberland	31¾	Northwestern	79¾
Western Union Tel.	33¼	Northwestern pfd.	90¼
Quicksilver	9	Rock Island	133⅜
Mariposa	8½	New Jersey Central	107⅛
Mariposa pfd.	16½	St. Paul	65
Adams Express	63⅝	St. Paul pfd.	79½
Wells Express	15½	Wabash	54⅜
American Express	39¾	Wabash pfd.	75
United States Ex.	44¼	Ft. Wayne	94⅞
Pacific Mail	39¾	Terre Haute	35
New York Central	96⅝	Terre Haute pfd.	64
Scrip	92½	C & A	118
Erie	23¾	C & A pfd.	118½
Erie pfd.	43	O. & M.	36½
Harlem	143½	Hartford & Erie	5
Reading	103⅛	Iron Mountain	44⅞
Michigan Central	124¾	C., C. & C.	79⅞
Lake Shore	98⅛	C., C. & I. C.	19⅞
Illinois Central	141¼		

Boston prices:

Calumet	60	Copper Falls	5
Hecla	60	Quincy	19

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $85,900,705; currency, $1,877,488; general balance, $88,577,673.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts 1870.	Receipts 1869.	Shipments 1870.	Shipments 1869.
Flour, brls.	5,674	6,098	2,790	7,517
Wheat, bu.	24,990	14,700	21,020	10,257
Corn, bu.	60,640	37,650	51,509	64,493
Oats, bu.	29,906	45,640	54,239	26,666
Rye, bu.	1,662	2,150		5,354
Barley, bu.	4,140	620	5,800	1,988
Grass seed, lbs.	2,600	83,610		20,000
Broom corn, lbs.	3,300			10,000
Cut meats, lbs.		107,000	345,600	421,263
Beef, brls.			497	882
Pork, brls.			327	1,480
Lard, lbs.	1,480	24,800	49,310	194,693
Tallow, lbs.	17,990	8,110		134,24
Butter, lbs.	15	52		
D. hogs, No.	5,640	6,440	3,973	4,191
Live hogs, No.	1,230	1,115	1,116	1,988
Cattle, No.				
Hides, lbs.	36,082	65,110		134,220
Highwines, brls.	470	177	700	147
Wool, lbs.	31,026	1,480	4,730	47,140
Potatoes, bu.		8,514	890	25
Lumber, m.	3,274	3,112	3,050	3,401
Shingles, m.	2,500	1,900	900	1,390
Lath, m.	49	57	1,287	1,382

The following grain has been received since 7 o'clock this morning: 99 cars wheat; 131 cars corn; 3,600 bu No. 1 do; 5,700 bu No. 2 do; 29 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total, 253 cars, and 11,300 bu, or 111,000 bu. Withdrawn for city consumption, 9,606 bu wheat; 3,022 bu corn; 14,426 bu oats; 632 bu rye, and 900 bu barley.

There was a good attendance on 'Change today, and a rather active set of markets, with irregularly higher prices on grain. The trading was, however, principally speculative. The bull spirit has been so much stronger here than in Eastern markets, that we have advanced [illegible] there is scarcely any margin for shipment, while the shippers are also afraid to take hold extensively, fearing that there may be a reaction from the present "bulge" by the time the grain would get to New York. Hence there was little bought for export, to-day, and this morning's bulletin shows more grain to have been received yesterday than was shipped out.

Highwines were quiet, and in lower, but closed with buyers at $1.02 for iron bound lots. Sales were made of 100 brls at $1.01; 100 brls, iron bound, at $1.02, and 250 brls do at $1.02¼. Offerings were small, and there was a fair demand, but buyers were limited.

Lake freights were inactive, and a single charter was reported. Shippers are afraid to operate at present prices of grain, and besides that, they anticipate a decline in freights next week. Vessel owners are asking 6½c and 6c for wheat and corn to Buffalo, and 11c for wheat to Kingston and Oswego. Flour freights are steady at 65c to Philadelphia, 75c to New York, and 85c to Boston, by lake and rail.

Provisions were strong, under a good demand, while holders were very firm, and most of them apparently careless about selling at any price. There were many orders on the market, but the brokers who held them were generally limited, and hence transactions were few. An advance of 25c per brl on pork and ¼c per lb on meats was effected, and holders were asking even more at the close. Mess pork closed firm at $28.50@28.75 for good overweights, and $29.00 for choice brands; lard at 16½c; dry salted shoulders at 11¼@11½c; Cumberlands at 13@13½c; rough sides at 14@14½c; short ribs at 14⅞@15c; and short clear at 15½@15¾c. These quotations are for bulk lots; packed meats about ¾c above these figures. Sweet pickled hams, 15½@16½c; mess ordinary, $27.75@28.00; greases, 8@13c; and tallow strong at 9½c, being helped upward by the advance in gold, as there is a fair export demand. Sales were: 500 brls mess at $28.50; 1,000 brls do, repacked, at $29.75; 500 brls buyer May at $29.25; 200 brls do at $29.00; 140 brls extra prime on private terms; 125 tcs steamed lard at 16½c; 250 tcs mixed lard at 16c; 25 tcs gut do at 15¼c; 50,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 11½c; 40,000 lbs do, part rejected, at 11c; 20,000 lbs rejected do at 10c; 30,000 lbs rough sides at 14½c; 20,000 lbs do (last evening) at 14c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 14¾c; 40,000 lbs do at 14½c; 170,000 lbs Cumberlands at 13c (loose); 150 tcs sweet pickled hams at 16½c; 150 tcs do at 16c; 50 tcs do at 15½c; 500 tcs do on private terms; 150 tcs yellow grease at 9½c; 100 tcs common do at 8c; 100 brls tallow (and 175 brls yesterday) at 9¼c; small lots country tallow at 8¾c.

Notwithstanding the fact that no changes were made in the prices of flour to-day, a much firmer feeling was developed, and a moderately large business transpired. White winter sold at $7.50; spring extras at a range of $4.00@5.00, and spring superfines at $3.70. Rye and buckwheat flours were quiet at former prices. The following sales were reported: White Winter Extras—30 brls, not named, at $7.50; Spring Extras—300 brls "Star and Crescent," at $5.00; 300 brls "Nonpareil" (to arrive), at $5.00; 100 brls "Neidert's Favorite," at $5.00; 100 brls "White & Glover's Best," at $4.75; 100 brls "Natticook," at $4.50; 100 brls "Gem of the West," at $4.50; 1,000 brls not named (delivered at Racine), at $4.10; 200 brls do at $4.50; 200 brls do at $4.37½; 100 brls do at $4.10; 200 brls do at $4.00. Spring Superfines—300 brls not named at $3.70; Unsound Spring Superfines—100 brls not named, at $3.85. Total, 3,635 brls.

Wheat was 2c higher, but irregular and weak. The Liverpool telegrams quoted the market there as better, and wheat was also held higher in New York. This produced a very strong speculative feeling, and sales were large. It was noticable, however, that the purchases were nearly all made by the smaller class of operators, who always rush in on occasions of excitement, and generally foreshadow a turn, as they are unable to hold, and sell out almost immediately to avoid the unpleasant necessity of having to pay on delivery. That class of operators who work with capital, and embraces many of those who are reported to be shrewd, were the freest sellers; they probably did not expect a return to 75c per bu, but did seem to anticipate that the advance of 20c, effected within a very short time, was too rapid to be permanent. The impecunious ones bought largely of options for next month, and holders sold all they wanted, then continued their offerings till the market was weakened. This frightened those who had bought previously, and they rushed in to sell, bringing about a drop of 3¼c during the last hour of the session, when the early sellers bought in again at a large profit. Cash wheat was comparatively quiet and steady at 93@93½c during the greater part of the session, but closed nominally weaker at 91¼@91½c, being pressed down by the heavy offerings for May. There was no shipping demand for No. 2 spring, and but a moderate inquiry for the lower grades. Sales for cash were: 800 bu No. 1 spring at 99c; 2,800 bu do at 98c; 16,000 bu No. 2 spring at 94c; 5,000 bu do at 93¾c; 17,800 bu do at 93½c; 1,600 bu do at 93¼c; 1,200 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 92c; 10,000 bu do at 91½c; 5,000 bu do at 91¼c; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at 86c; 2,600 bu do at 85½c; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 83c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 78c; 400 bu do at 77½c; 400 bu do at 77¼c; 1,600 bu do at 77c. Total, 70,000 bu. On 'Change seller May sold at 91½@96¼c, closing at 91½c. Seller June sold at 95@96¼c, and buyer June at 97c.

Corn was very quiet; little better than nominal at yesterday's prices. Holders were weaker in their views, claiming that the advance in wheat would react on corn, but buyers did not look at the matter in the same light. The options for May seem to have been settled to a great extent, and transactions were principally confined to car lots of new and no grade, for which there was a moderate shipping demand, which caused an advance of 2c in no grade in North Side houses, though it was unchanged elsewhere. The market closed at 81½@88c for No. 2, and 74@75c for no grade. Sales were: 17,000 bu No. 2 at 88c; 5,000 bu do at 87½c; 20,000 bu do at 87¼c; 4,600 bu do at 90c afloat; 3,000 bu at 84¼c; 4,600 bu [illegible]; 2,000 bu do at 83¼c; 4,400 bu do at 83c; 400 bu kiln dried do at 82c; 8,000 bu no grade at 75c; 1,200 bu do at 74c; 400 bu do at 75¼c; 2,000 bu do at 76c; 600 bu do at 77c; [illegible] by sample at 90c; 100 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 83,400 bu. Seller May sold at 77¾@78¼c, closing with sellers at 88c; buyer May sold at 90c, and seller June at 87c.

Oats active and irregular at ¼@½c advance, owing to a better feeling in New York, and in sympathy with wheat, opening at 47½c, but declining to 46½c, under heavy offerings at the same time that wheat went down to 92c. The market closed steady at 46½c. Sales were: 600 bu at 49c; 8,000 bu at 48½c; 1,600 bu at 48c; 3,600 bu at 47¾c; 2,400 bu at 47½c—all fresh receipts; 25,000 bu at 47¼c; 27,200 bu at 47c; 10,600 bu at 46½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 46c; 1,600 bu do at 45½c; 1,800 bu do at 45c; 600 bu no grade at 30c; 600 bu by sample at 52c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 88,800 bu. Seller May sold at 47¾@48½c, and seller June at 48½@49c.

Rye was active, and strong at 2@3c advance, under a good demand for shipment, the market closing firm. Sales were: 800 bu No. 2 at 81c; 1,600 bu do at 80c; 800 bu fresh receipts No. 2 at 81c; 1,200 bu do at 80½c; 12,000 bu do, regular, at 80c. Total, 15,600 bu.

Barley was quiet and nominally unchanged, at 52@65c for No. 2; 50c for No. 3, and 46@48c for rejected. Sales were: 1,200 bu No. 3 at 50c; 400 bu rejected at 47c; 1,200 bu Canada at 85c; 5,800 bu do on private terms.

Seeds were quiet and dull at unchanged prices, except millet, which was active and firm at $1.15@1.25. Timothy sold at $3.50@6.50, and clover at $8.00@9.50.

The following, from the *Journal of Commerce*, shows the foreign imports of New York during March in the years named:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ent'd for cons'm.	$11,090,590	$17,890,068	$14,445,775
Do for warehs'g.	12,891,956	15,426,873	11,825,981
Free goods	321,682	1,703,591	972,298
Specie & bullion.	1,299,776	1,771,668	2,441,879
Tot. ent. at port.	$26,012,004	$34,792,290	$29,685,633
W'n from wh'se.	10,398,124	9,661,447	9,984,981

The stock in bond has increased, although not as largely as it did last year.

The following were the foreign imports at New York for nine months ending March 31:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Six months	$116,072,189	$123,853,971	$134,704,184
January	16,418,877	23,542,959	31,713,373
February	20,818,321	25,827,290	28,316,961
March	26,312,954	34,792,990	29,696,633
Tol. for 9 mos	$178,882,094	$206,716,070	$214,491,160
Deduct specie	3,691,938	6,923,190	11,373,179
Total mdse.	$175,290,156	$199,792,880	$203,117,981

The following were the exports from New York to foreign ports in the month of March:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dom. produce	$12,802,808	$11,948,673	$14,965,213
For'n mdse. free	24,741	31,103	30,590
Do. dutiable	655,881	615,121	967,292
Specie and bull'n	3,694,913	2,389,966	1,551,601
Total exports	$17,208,369	$14,978,863	$17,464,606
Do. excl. specie	13,513,456	12,588,896	15,943,005

The Madison City *News* says: "Mason City, Lincoln, and Odel, are now classed as the three greatest shipping points for corn on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Last year Odel shipped 323,722 bu of corn; Lincoln, 395,148 bu, and Mason City, 779,176 bu.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, April 29.—Flour stronger, at $4.90@5.10. Wheat held higher: No. 2 Chicago, $1.13@1.14; No. 2, $1.09 paid; amber, $1.23 afloat. Corn quiet; old, $1.15 in store; new, $1.11@1.13 afloat. Oats better, 61c in store. Pork steady, at $28.75. Lard firm, at 16¼@17c. Whiskey nominal. Gold, 115.

CLOSING.

Flour steady and in fair demand, at $4.90@5.10. Wheat firm and quiet; No. 2 Chicago, $1.15@1.17 afloat; Milwaukee, $1.16; amber, $1.20 in store. Corn quiet and firm; new, $1.11@1.12 afloat; old, $1.15 in store. Oats strong, at 61c in store. Pork barely steady, at $28.75. Lard firm. Whiskey dull at $1.04.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 19s 9d. Winter wheat, 7s 8d@7s 9d; red wheat, 8s@8s 1d; white wheat, 9s 3d@9s 4d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 100s. Lard, 70s.

LATER—1:20 p. m.—Flour, 20s. Winter wheat, 8s 9d@8s 10d; red wheat, 8s 1d@8s 2d; white wheat, 9s 5d@9s 6d. Receipts, last three days, 10,000 qrs, all American.

LATER.

In the afternoon wheat was weak and irregular, seller May declining heavily to 89⅞c but recovered to about 91c at 5 o'clock, with cash No. 2 spring nominal at 90¼c. No demand for No. 2 corn. No. 2 oats sold at 47c, seller May. Provisions and lake freights were unmentioned. At the evening meeting business was neglected.

The Wheat Prospect.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

At present writing the leading wheat markets of the world have an advancing tendency in prices. Our private advices by cable indicate an advance of fully 2d in Liverpool to-day, with some speculative excitement. Letters by last steamer read very hopefully predicting appreciated values for all grades of wheat. We quote: "Although the stock is immense the consumption is likewise, and the scarcity of Indian corn gives holders increased confidence, while good judgment tells us that present low prices cannot be powerfully attracting to the producing world. Our expectations of large supplies from the Baltic and Black Seas are losing ground as the season advances, while the scarcity of Indian corn and oats in America would, we should think, make reluctant sellers. Then, too, speculative capital is ready to follow freely to the support of, and advance of current prices." This all seems plausible, but the writer reasons our faith as he proceeds: "The weather has been quite favorable of late, and farmers' deliveries continue in excess of last year, the better wheats now coming forward. Our flour market is not all that could be wished. It has been observed that public cable quotations of flour have remained unchanged at 19s 9d, while wheat has advanced fully 5d per cental, thus indicating that the movement does not fully pervade the breadstuffs market. From the winter wheat districts of the west we have most encouraging reports of the growing crop, while one of our best informed correspondents ventures the assertion that nearly half the crop of 1869 has not been marketed. From Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, we hear that the weather has been exceedingly propitious for spring planting. Prospects [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,412	1,921	94
Tuesday	2,768	4,398	1,779
Wednesday	2,180	5,099	382
Thursday	2,244	5,639	594
Friday	1,390	3,564	351
Total	10,030	21,949	3,711
Same time last week	7,974	17,921	3,285
Week before last	8,002	18,147	4,119

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	376	1,004	15
By Burlington & Q. Road	426	479	179
By St. Louis and Alton Road	328	1,097	
By Chicago & N. W. Road	100	653	77
By Rock Island Road	150	310	80
Driven in	10		
Total	1,390	3,564	351

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,300	1,999	
Tuesday	1,621	3,104	
Wednesday	1,452	4,399	
Thursday	1,116	2,973	427
Friday (no returns)			
Total	5,789	12,371	427

BEEF CATTLE—With a supply of over 2,000 beeves in the yards, and New York reported dull and ¼c "off," the feeling of weakness manifested to-day at the close of trade, yesterday, developed to-day into an actual decline, price settling back finally 25c, and closing weak at the reduction. This result was not wholly unlooked for. The receipts for the week up to this evening aggregate 10,030 head, and as shippers for the past three or four days have been operating upon an extremely small margin, it was evident that any reaction experienced in the East, no matter how slight, must sensibly effect the market here. Viewing the "situation" from this stand-point, some of the more cautious buyers withdrew from the market yesterday, while others insisted upon concessions of an ⅛c or ¼c as the only conditions upon which they would invest. To-day there were no willing purchasers, save at ¼@⅜c off, and, even at this reduction, trade at no time attained more than a moderate degree of activity, and the market closed "flat," with several hundred head unsold. The average quality of the offerings was considerably below that of either of the previous days of the week, though there were a few droves that were strictly first-class. The highest prices realized was $8.50, for 40 extra Illinois steers, averaging 1,375 lbs. Denny & Redmond sold a bunch, not so heavy as the above, but smooth and fat, at $8.15. The range of prices paid was $4.50@8.50. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra graded steers	$8.00@8.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 5 to 6 year old steers, and averaging from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	7.50@7.75
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs.	7.00@7.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs.	6.50@6.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs.	5.50@6.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs.	5.00@5.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	4.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The leading features of the hog market were much the same as have prevailed during the previous days of the week. There was about the usual attendance of buyers, all prominent Eastern markets being represented, and under a good healthy competition the feeling was buoyant. There was a marked falling off in the supply—only 3,564 head arriving to-day—and the wants of buyers were not fully met. Sales were quick at $9.00@9.25 for common, light, coarse, and mixed lots; $9.50@9.60 for medium, and at $9.70@10.10 for good to choice grades. At 5 o'clock, and the market closed firm at the quotations given above. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The demand, though somewhat limited, was equal to the supply, and previous rates were easily sustained. We quote at $4.00@7.50 for [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29.

LUMBER—The wholesale market for lumber exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and holders were firm in their demands at unchanged quotations. Shingles and lath were steady. We understand that Chicago parties have contracted for two millions feet of lumber (Oconto circular sawed) at $16.00, to be shipped to Philadelphia, which is equivalent to $14.00 per m feet in Chicago. We find the following article on lumber operations of the past winter in the East Saginaw *Courier* of the 27th inst.:

Navigation is now open, and the shipment of lumber has already commenced. Lumber dealers and lumbermen generally, in this locality, are feeling in excellent spirits, and the market opens with the most flattering prospects of a good trade throughout the year, with the prospect of a shortage at the close of the shipping season. The stocks left over from last winter is much larger than usual, but the feeling among dealers, from a survey of outside markets, is that this stock will be well cleaned up before the mills are fairly in operation. Our shipping territory East will be extended, and, with the extension of the territory, an increased demand. Our stock of logs got out during the past winter has been decreased. The decrease on the west side is estimated at between 250 and 350 million feet of logs. The shortage of the log crop in Wisconsin and Minnesota is of a corresponding ratio. From these causes we will receive a large share of the Chicago and Western trade, but very little of which was done last year. Our shrewdest dealers predict that we will ship three and perhaps four cargoes of lumber to Chicago this year, where one was shipped last year. One Chicago firm has already (this season) purchased 11,000,000 feet on the river, and other lots have been contracted for. As showing the state of the market at the close of last season as compared with other years, we submit the following comparative statement:

	On dock.	On dock sold.	Balance unsold.
1866	41,453,000	22,362,000	19,091,000
1866	44,415,700	14,211,000	30,204,700
1867	69,970,209	19,435,571	50,534,209
1868	67,491,017	15,402,990	52,298,091
1869	93,351,614	14,526,000	78,805,614

And to this may be added the stock of logs laid back in the river and mill booms. It has been ascertained that the estimates made at the close of last year of the logs in boom companies booms were much too large. More careful estimates place the figures about as follows:

	Feet.
Tittabawassee boom	45,000,000
Au Gres and Rifle River	25,000,000
Saginaw River mill booms	40,295,437
Total	110,295,437

This calculation includes not only the Saginaw Valley but the shore as far north as Alpena, and with the following, embracing lumber left over and logs in mill boom at close of last year, makes a complete showing of the state of the market of the whole Saginaw district from Alpena to Flint, including Genesee County:

	Lumber on hand.	Logs in mill booms.
At Flint	22,200,000	9,400,000
The shore	23,880,000	8,300,000
Totals	46,050,000	17,700,000

When we take into consideration the fact that about 800,000 feet of lumber were manufactured within the above territory, the stock on hand is by no means large. The stock got out last winter is so much smaller than the previous winter that with a fair trade the whole stock will be cleaned out by the close of the season. Anticipating this fact, lumbermen are in no hurry to dispose of stock, but are disposed to take advantage of better prices, which must certainly come.

Taking advantage of the late freshet, lumbermen have been very successful in "driving" logs, most of which in the Tittabawassee, Cass, &c., are out. Some logs are "hung up," but probably no great amount on the lower streams.

The following are the statistics of the logs got out the past winter in the various rivers on the east side of the State:

	Feet.
Chippewa River	74,000,000
Tittabawassee	58,000,000
Pine River	24,000,000
Tobacco	37,100,000
Big Chippewa Salt	8,350,000
Little Chippewa Salt	1,900,000
Tittabawassee Salt	10,000,000
Cedar	20,000,000
Cass River	61,576,000
Bad River	15,000,000
Au Gres	25,000,000
Au Sable	60,000,000
Rifle River	54,700,000
Kawkawlin	12,000,000
Pine River (Bay shore)	9,000,000
Total	426,056,000
Tittabawassee boom (old logs)	45,000,000
Rifle and Au Gres	25,000,000
In mill booms	40,295,000
Lumber on dock unsold	78,805,614
Stock, April, 1870	675,156,622
Logs got out winter of 1868-9	690,000,000
Lumber on dock, April, 1869	52,298,091
Logs in mill boom, April, 1869	18,751,648
Stock, April, 1869	746,149,673
Stock less April, 1870, than 1869	71,255,651

Sales noted embrace the following:

Cargo of schr Topaz, from Muskegon, 90 m ft scantling and joist (12x14 ft) at $11.00; and 65 m ft, mostly boards, 16 feet in length at $11.00; sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo of schr Ithaka, from Muskegon, 125 m ft common boards and strips at $11.50, and pickets at $7.00; sold by Phillips & Browne.

Cargo of schr J. Bean, Jr., from Manistee, 120 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50; sold by J. S. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Geo. L. Seaver, from Manistee, 135 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50; sold by J. S. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Souvenir, from Pentwater, 75 m ft joist and scantling mixed at $10.75; sold by Phillips & Browne.

Cargo of schr Wanderer, from Sturgeon Bay, 140 m ft mixed, at $12.00 for strips, $10.50 for mixed, and $3.00 for lath; sold by Irish & Co.

Cargo of schr Ben. Flint, from Manistee, dock load 65 m ft small sawed timber at $11.00; sold full contract; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr Maccaw, from Menominee, 5 m cedar (small) posts at 7c; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr N. C. Ford, from Muskegon, 145 m ft common lumber, largely strips, at $12.00 for strips, and $10.50 for mixed; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr Vermont, from Saugatuck, 65 m ft scantling and joist at $10.50; sold by Oscar & [illegible]

Cargo of schr Whirlwind, from Little Sable, [illegible]

Mo. 110 m feet mixed lumber, part hemlock, at $10.00; sold by Mangan & Fraser.

AT THE YARDS.

Prices remain firm, under an active demand, as follows:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$56.00@60.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	48.00@52.00
Third clear, 1-inch	44.00@48.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½ to 2-inch	44.00@48.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
Second clear flooring, first common, dressed or rough, the same as second clear	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	16.00@17.00
Common flooring (dressed)	14.00@16.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14-inch and upwards	27.00@30.00
A stock boards	25.00@28.00
B stock boards	21.00@23.00
C stock boards	17.00@19.00
Common boards, fencing, joists, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@18.00
Dry common boards and fencing	14.00
Pickets, flat	10.00@12.00
Pickets, square	10.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	15@ 18
Cedar posts, round	22@ 25
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2.25@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

ON TRACK.

The demand was less active, but no change was made in prices:

A or star	2.50
No. 1	1.25@1.50
"A" sawed	2.75

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. $2.00 per car-load added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—There was no change for the better in the condition of the butter market. The demand continues extremely light, and, under a six-day accumulation of stocks, the feeling is decidedly weak. For strictly choice dairy 27@28c is usually asked, but, as sales are rarely effected at over 27c, we drop quotations to, as follows: Choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to good tub and firkin, 20@24c; common grades, 15@19c.

BAGGING—Business remains quiet, though the prospects for an early revival of trade seem favorable, and dealers were not disposed to urge sales save at full prices. The stocks are complete. We quote: Stark, 45c; Lewiston A, 40c; Fort Pitt, 42c; Ludlow A, 42c; American, 40c; Union A, 38c; gunnies, 2½-bu, 21@21½c; gunnies, 4-bu, 30@35½c; burlaps, 13@15½c; wool sacks, 60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dealers reported a fair inquiry, both on local and interior account, and quotations ruled firm, as follows: Michigan stucco, $2.00@3.25; stucco, New York superfine, $2.75; $4.00@4.25; marble dust, $ brl, $2.50@3.75; lime, in bulk, $ brl, $1.25; lime, in brls, $ brl, $1.50; cement, Clark's Utica, $ brl, $2.25@2.50; cement, Rosendale, $ brl, $2.50@2.75; Akron, $ brl, $2.00@2.25; Louisville cement, $2.25@2.50; plastering hair, $ bu, 40@50c; white sand, $ brl, $1.00@1.25; fire bricks, $ 1,000, $50.00@55.00; fire clay, $ brl, $2.50@2.75; plaster, $ brl, $2.00@2.50.

CHEESE—There was no visible change in the condition of the cheese market. The movement was moderate and prices ruled comparatively steady at the following range: New York factory, 16@18c; Illinois factory, 14@16c; Western Reserve, 14@16c.

COAL—Another dull market day was experienced in this branch of trade, and the feeling of weakness that has characterized the market for a fortnight past still prevails. Nominally, however, values were unchanged and we repeat our list: Lehigh, lump, $15.00; Lehigh, prepared, $14.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Blossburg, $9.00@10.00; Erie and Briar Hill, $8.00@8.50; Willow Bank, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50@7.00; Youghiogheny, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $6.50@6.00; Illinois, $5.50@6.00.

COFFEE—We note an advance of ⅛c per lb all round. The demand was active. The following is our revised list: Mocha 33½@35½c; Java, 29½@30½c; O. G. Java, 26½@28½c; roasting Rio, 19½@19½c; common Rio, 20½@21½c; fair to good, 21½@22½c; prime to choice, 22½@23½c; Laguayra, 22@23½c.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry was fair, and prices were comparatively firm as follows:

Whiskey barrels	$1.50@1.75
Pork barrels	1.60@1.70
Lard tierces	1.95
Flour barrels, flat hoops	45@ 55
Flour barrels, round hoops	50@ 55

CANDLES—We quote prices steady and unchanged as follows: Vaxine, 19½c; tallow candles, 13½@14c; Schneider's star, 14½@15½c; Barrett's stearic light, 19@19½c.

EGGS—Were steady at previous rates. The demand was fair at 16@16½c $ doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Oranges continue in brisk demand, and prices were firm, with an upward inclination. Lemons were also being more firmly held. Apples are in liberal supply, and are dull and nominally lower. In dried fruits an increased movement was reported, and the market was stronger, both for imported and domestic varieties. Nuts were dull and easy. We quote:

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, $2.00@5.00; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Palermo, $4.00@6.00; oranges, Messina, $5.50@6.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, 12@13c; French prunes, 18@24c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, cartoons, 18@20c; dates, new, 9¼@10c; apples, Eastern, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9@9½c; peaches, peeled, 17@21c; peaches, halves, unpeeled, 8½@10c; peaches, quarters, unpeeled, 8@9c; blackberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 34@37c; currants, 12@14c; cherries, unpitted, 16@20c; pitted, 35@36c; raisins, layers, new, $4.00@4.75; raisins, seedless, 50lb mats, $6.00@6.25.

NUTS—Almonds, soft-shelled, 22@30c; Almonds, paper-shelled, Princess, 35@38c; peanuts, 10@13c; [illegible], $2.00; Brazil nuts, 13c; French walnuts, 12@14c; filberts, 15@16c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; pecans, Missouri, 12@13c.

FISH—Business, though not particularly brisk, was better than the average of the half dozen previous days, and prices were steady and in very full prices. The stocks are equal to the demand. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl	$7.50@7.75
Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl	6.50@6.75
Trout, No. 1, ½ brl	6.50@6.75
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl	14.00@14.25
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	2.50@2.75
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl	12.25@12.50
Mackerel, No. 2, kits	2.40@2.50
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl	8.00@9.00
Mackerel, large family, kits	1.85@1.95
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl	17.00@17.25
Mackerel, extra mess, kits	3.25@3.50
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	2.75@2.80
Codfish, Georges Bank, 100 lbs	7.50@8.00
Codfish, Grand Bank	6.75@7.00
No. 1 box herring	50@ 55
Scaled herring	45@ 50
Labrador herring, ½ brl	9.00@9.50
Labrador herring, ½ brl	5.00@5.25
Pickled herring, ½ brl	5.00@5.25
Pickled herring, No. 1, ½ brl	4.00@4.25
Smoked halibut, ½ 100 lbs	9.00@10.00

HAY—Timothy is in short supply and very firm, while prairie is plenty and weak. There is but little improvement in the demand, but trade is still slack. We quote, on track, as follows: Timothy, pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00; timothy, loose, on wagon, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, on wagon, $12.00@14.00. For delivery, $1.00@1.50.

HIDES—A dull and heavy feeling continues to pervade the hide market. The receipts are not unusually liberal, but, in the absence of any considerable demand, stocks, for the past three days have been accumulating, and this afternoon the feeling developed to-day was quite "panicky," there being free sellers at ¼@½c "off." We revise our list as follows: City butchers' cows, 8@8½c; country do, 7@8½c; green salted, cured, light, 8½@9c; do, heavy, 7½@8c; green salted, part cured, 8@8½c; green calf, 14c; dry flint, 18c; dry salted, 15@16c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—A fair demand existed for iron, and dealers experienced less difficulty in realizing at our quotations:

Bar iron	3½@ 4¼c
Horseshoe iron	5½@ 6c
Heavy band	4½@ 5c
Hoop and light band	5½@ 6c
Round and square	5½@ 6c
Oval	5½@ 6c
Half oval and half round	5½@ 6c
Sheet iron, common	6@ 6½c
Sheet iron, galvanized	12@ 13c
Sheet iron, charcoal, 26	9½@ 10c
Sheet iron, Russia, 26	17½@ 18½c
Norway nail rods	9@ 10c
Plow steel, German	10@ 12c
Jenks' plow steel	10@ 12c
Bessemer plow steel	10@ 12c
Spring and tire steel	10@ 11c

LEATHER—Remains steady and quiet at about previous rates, the following being the ruling prices:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 39@41c; city harness, 36@38c; country harness, 35@36c; line, city, $ lb, 40@45c; kip, $ lb, 80c@$1.25; city upper, No. 1, $ ft, 28@32c; city upper, No. 2, 25@28c; country upper, No. 1, 26@28c; collar, $ ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.40; kip, heavy, 75@80c; rough upper, 19@21c; rough upper, 14@18 lbs, 25@35c; rough upper, damaged, 26@28c; Chicago sole, 32@35c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@37c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 45@47c; Philadelphia sole, 45@50c; harness, $ lb, 45@46c; kip, light, $1.15@1.20; kip, No. 1, medium, $1.00@1.15; kip, heavy, 70@90c; American calf, 31 lbs, $1.45@1.55; French calf, 25 lbs, $1.80@2.10; French calf, 33 lbs, $1.70@2.00; French calf, 56 lbs, $1.60@1.90; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.10@1.50; French calf, Lemoine, $ dozen, $65.00@80.00; French calf, Jodot, $ dozen, $70.00@80.00; russet linings, $ dozen, $1.25@7.00.

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in moderate supply, and firm at 17@18c $ lb.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market was quiet but firm at former quotations:

TIN—Box tin plate, I C, 10x14, $10.50; roofing tin, I C, $10.50; large pigs, 40c; small pigs, 41c; bar tin, 42c.

COPPER—Metallic, all bot, 26c; copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 35c; tinned copper, 35c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10c; first quality, sheet, 10½c; spelter, 11c.

WIRE—No. 1 to 6c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 and 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—We quote the market firmer under a fair demand at the annexed range of prices: 10d to 60d, $ keg, $4.25; 8d, $4.50; 6d, $4.75; 4d, $4.75; 4d, $ keg, $5.00; 3d, $ keg, $5.75; 3d, $ keg, $7.00; fine blued, 3d, $ keg, $7.00; fine blued, 2d, $8.50.

OIL—There is a fairly active and steadily increasing demand for linseed oil, and present indications favor an early advance. Carbon and lard oils also, were firmer, but without quotable advance. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 28c; extra lard oil, $1.35@1.38; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.05; linseed, raw, 90c; linseed, boiled, $1.03; whale oil, $1.05; bank oil, 90@95c; straits, $1.00; lubricating (W. V.), 50@60c; turpentine, 49c; sperm oil, $2.20; elephant oil, $1.15@1.20; neatsfoot oil, No. 1, $1.10@1.20; do, strictly pure, $1.40.

RICE—The market was quiet, at unchanged prices: 8½c for Patna; 9⅜c for Carolina; and 8½c for Arracan.

SOAPS—We make no change in our list. The demand was fair: German and French, 8½@9½c; named brands, 7@10c; foreign castile, 16@17c.

SPICES—The following prices were generally realized: Allspice, 22@23c; cloves, 42@45c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.32@1.40; No. 2, $1.25@1.30c; cassia, 62@65c; pepper, 24@26c.

STARCH—There was no improvement in the demand, but a stronger feeling was manifested: Kingsford corn, 11½@12c; pure, 10@10½c; Peoria crystal, 8@9c; satin, 10@11c; Peoria laundry, 9@9½c; Ottawa corn, 10½@11c; Water pure, 11@11½c; Ottawa laundry, 7½@8½c.

SODA AND SALERATUS—The demand was fair and prices were steady at the following range: Pyle's 9@9½c; none-such, 9@9½c; Babbitt's medicinal, 10@10½c; pure, 9½@9¾c; Deland's chemical, 9½@10c; do healthy, 8@8½c; do pure, 8½@9c; Vischer's gilt edge, 8@8½c; gold medal, 9½@9¾c.

SALT—No new features were developed in this market to-day. The inquiry was fair and prices ruled steady and nominally unchanged: Fine, $ brl, $2.50; ordinary, coarse, $ brl, $2.50@2.55; ground solar, $ brl, $2.50; diamond O, $ brl, $2.55; Ashton dairy, $ bag, $5.50; dairy, with bags, $5.50@5.75.

SUGARS—A moderately large business was transacted to-day, and, under more encouraging intelligence from the East, a firmer feeling was manifested, although no change was made in quotations: Common to fair Cuba, 11¼@11½c; good to choice Cuba, 11¾@12½c; merchants' A, [illegible]; Columbia C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 11¾@12½c; powdered, crushed, and granulated, 13@14½c; New York circle A, 13@13½c; New York choice white, 13¼@13½c; extra C, 12¾@12½c; New York C, 12½@12¾c.

SYRUPS—The market was fairly active, and prices firm, as follows: New Orleans molasses, 75@85c; Philadelphia golden syrup, 70@78c; silver drips, 80@95c; Cuba molasses, 40@45c; New York extra sugar house syrup, 70@75c; Philadelphia beehive, 45@48c; Calvert silver drips, 95c@$1.00.

SEEDS—Sales were: TIMOTHY—2 bags fair at $4.00; 2 bags do at $4.10; 5 bags poor at $3.50; 1 bags at $4.25; 4 and 5 bags at $4.50. CLOVER—2 bags good at $8.00; 6 bags prime at $9.00. MILLET—6 bags good at $1.25; 20 bags do at $1.20; 26 bags do at $1.22; 17 bags at $1.15.

TEAS—Dealers report a fair demand from all quarters, and prices are essentially the same as last noted: Young Hyson, common to fair, 80@85c; do, fair to good, 90@95c; do, fine and extra choice, $1.25@1.50; superior to fine imperial, $1.10@1.20; choice to extra fine, $1.40@1.50; common to fair Japan, 75@80c; superior to fine Japan, 95c@$1.00; good to fine Japan, [illegible]; colored natural leaf Japan, 80@85c; good to fine gunpowder, $1.10@1.20; choice to extra choice, $1.40@1.50.

TOBACCO—The market was steady and firm at the following range of prices:

CHEWING—Extra, $1.00@1.15; choice, 90c@$1.00; medium, 70@80c; common, 60@65c.

SMOKING—Choice, 90@95c; medium, 75@80c; common, 50@60c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90c@$1.00; half bright, 75@80c; black, [illegible]

WOOD—There was a moderate business doing at the [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 29—Noon.—Consols, for money, 94; consols, on account, 94½; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 111; United States 5-20s, 1862, 89¾; United States 5-20s, 1865, old, 88; United States 5-20s, 1867, 90¾; United States 10-40s, 85¾.

LONDON, April 29—Evening.—Consols, 94⅛. American securities quiet; 5-20s, 1862, 89¾; 1865, old, 88; 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86; Eries, 19; Illinois Central, 111½.

PARIS, April 29.—Bourse dull at 74f.

FRANKFORT, April 29.—Bonds firm at 94⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Noon.—Flour, 19s 9d; Winter wheat, 8s 8d@8s 9d; red wheat, 8s@8s 1d; white wheat, 9s 3d@9s 4d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 100s. Lard, 70s.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 20s. Winter wheat, 8s 9d@8s 10d; red wheat, 8s 1d@8s 2d; white wheat, 9s 5d@9s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 10,000 qrs; all American.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Evening.—Cotton—Sales for week, 47,000 bales; exports, 9,000 bales; speculation, 3,000 bales; stock, 520,000 bales; American, 366,000 bales; receipts for the week, 82,000 bales; American, 55,000 bales; amount afloat, 373,000 bales; American, 165,000 bales; market steady; sales, 10,000 bales; uplands, 11@11⅛d; Orleans, 11½d.

[illegible] extra white wheat, 9s 5d@9s 6d; red Western No. 2, 8s 1d@8s 2d; winter, 8s 9d@8s 10d. Western flour, 20s; corn, No. 2 mixed, 29s 6d; oats, 2s 9d; barley, 5s; peas, 36s 6d.

Bacon, 54s for short ribbed middles; 53s for Cumberland cut. Pork, 100s; beef, 108s 6d. Lard, 70s.

Cheese, 74s. Common rosin, 4s 6d@4s 9d; pale rosin, 15s@16s. Spirits petroleum, 1s 1d; refined, 1s 6½d. Tallow, 44s. Turpentine, 3s 3d. Linseed oil, 34s; linseed cake, 10 10s@10 11s.

LONDON, April 29.—Tallow, 44s 3d@44s 6d—quiet and steady; linseed oil dull; Calcutta linseed easier, 60s 6d@60s 9d; rosin dull; turpentine, 32s 9d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The dry goods market is lacking in animation, and is rather depressed. Muslin delaines have been selling, in job lots, the past few days, at 15c, but the price was hardly quotable until to-day, when the movement became more general, and we now quote old and fresh styles at 15@16c. Lyman E heavy brown sheetings are reduced to 14½c. Other classes of goods without important change.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 29.—With 1,660 cattle to-day, making 6,565 for the week, prices are ¼c lower, or 13@16c. There were 41 cars at Communipaw this morning, 85 at Weehawken, and 14 at One Hundredth street, but they were not all sold. Trade is slow; 50 still fed fat cattle, 17½c, brought 15@15c; 300 fair to good Illinois steers, 15@16½c; some 6 cwt Texans sold at 14c.

Sheep scarce and high. Only 3,500 arrived today, and 10,000 this week. They have advanced nearly ½c. The clipped, 6½@7c; sheared Ohio are selling at 6c; fair, 50 lbs, at 7½c, and some 54 lbs Minnesotas clipped at 8½c. More sheep wanted.

Hogs looking up. They are worth 13½c dressed. A car of live 243 lbs sold at 10½c. Arrivals to-day, 5 cars, making 11,000 for the week.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 29.—Fresh receipts of cattle, 117 cars. Total this week, 413. Last week, 389. Market weak to-day at $7.00@8.50 for shipping stock. Ninety-two cars of to-day's cattle were trailed through from Chicago and detained here, under the State law, for twenty-four hours' rest, much to the disgust of the owners.

Sheep firm; receipts light.

Hogs better; stock, $9.00@9.50.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 29.—COTTON—Steady; sales of 2,100 bales at 23¼c for middling upland.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 6,301 brls; 5@10c better, with a fair export and home demand; sales of 9,800 brls at $4.75@4.90 for super State and Western; $5.00@5.40 for extra State; $4.90@5.65 for extra Western; $5.10@5.10 for round hoop Ohio; $5.50@6.90 for extra St. Louis; $6.90@8.25 for good to choice do. Rye flour a shade firmer; sales 250 brls at $4.20@5.20. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts, 31,620 bu; opened 1@2c better and closed dull, with the advance lost. The advance in freight materially checked the export demand. Sales 48,000 bu at $1.00 for No. 3 spring; $1.17@1.19 for No. 2 spring; $1.23@1.24 for No. 1 spring; $1.29@1.30 for winter red and amber Western; $1.30 in store for red Southern; $1.35 for white Michigan; $1.40 for choice white California. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; sales of 7,000 bu Canada West at 94@95c. Corn—Receipts, 10,150 bu; shade firmer; sales of 22,000 bu at $1.09@1.12 for new mixed Western; old mixed nominal at $1.17 in store. Oats—Receipts, 14,020 bu; shade firmer; sales of 33,000 bu at 63@64c for Western in store and afloat; 67½@69½c for Ohio and State.

HOPS—Firm.

HAY—90@95c for shipping; $1.05@1.20 for retail lots.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Rice quiet; Carolina at 8½@9½c. Molasses dull. Sugar quiet; sales of 250 hhds Cuba at 9¾@9¾c; 100 hhds Porto Rico at 10@10¼c.

PETROLEUM—Steady at 16¾c for crude; 26½c for refined.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declining; sales of 750 brls at $28.50@28.75 for mess; $23.00@22.50 for prime, and $22.50 for prime mess; also, 500 brls new mess, for May and July, at $28.75@28.12, closing heavy. Beef firm; sales at $16.00@18.00 for new plain mess; $14.00@18.00 for new extra mess. Beef hams steady. Tierce beef in moderate request; sales of 600 tcs at $30.00@33.00 for prime mess; $30.00@35.00 for India mess. Middles quiet and steady. Cut meats firmer, with more doing; sales of 500 pkgs at 11½@12c for shoulders; 16@17c for hams. Lard quiet and steady; sales of 375 tcs at 16¼@17c for common to prime steam; 17@17½c for kettle rendered; also, 750 tcs prime steam for May, June, and July, at 16¼@16½c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 14@26c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Steady at 15@17c.

FREIGHTS—Firmer; shipments to Liverpool, 40,000 bu wheat, per steamer, at 5d, and 1,000 brls flour at 1s 3d.

LATER.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed firmer and quiet. Wheat dull and scarcely so firm; No. 2 spring at $1.15@1.17; winter red and amber Western at $1.27@1.29½. Rye firm at $1.05 for Western. Oats firm at 65@66c for Western, in store and afloat, at 67@68c for Ohio. Corn quiet at $1.10@1.12 for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy, at $28.45 for mess. Beef steady, with moderate demand. Cut meats firm and moderately active. Bacon nominal. Lard, sales of 500 tcs prime steam at 16½c for May and June.

EGGS—In moderate request at 18@19c.

BUTTER—Unchanged; fresh in good demand at 30@35c.

EGGS—Dull; 15c.

OILS—Linseed oil firm; 89@90c. Lard oil, $1.20@1.25.

GOLD—114⅞ buying.

6 p. m.—An active demand for linseed oil, and all to be had at 90c was taken. Now held at 91@92c. The consumptive demand is good and the stocks much reduced.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour inactive. Wheat active, 1¼c better; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.16; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.25; amber Michigan, $1.10½; No. 1 red, $1.09½; No. 2 do, $1.04½. No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.06. Corn 1c better; No. 1, 86c; No. 2, 82c; No. 2, 83½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 50c.

CLOVER SEED—$8.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 brls; wheat, 9,200 bu; corn, 9,500 bu; oats, 400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,900 brls; wheat, 400 bu; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 1,400 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Very active and firm at $5.00@5.62. Wheat very scarce; extra at $1.25; No. 1 at $1.25. Corn, 93c for No. 1. Oats, 56@58c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—COTTON—Dull at 21¼c. Receipts, 613 bales; exports, 559 bales. Week's receipts, 8,344 bales; exports, 5,734; stock, 18,576 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—$4.50@8.50. Corn, $1.15. Oats, 67c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 16¾@17¼c. Pork, $29.50. Bacon shoulders, 13¼c; sides, 17¼c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings at 22c.

BAGGING—26@27c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5.50. Corn, $1.07. Wheat at $1.05@1.20. Oats at 54c. Rye at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork at $29.00. Bacon and bulk meats, ¼c advance over yesterday's quotations. Lard, 16¼c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat quiet but firm; red winter, $1.10@1.12. Corn firm, full prices, at 88@90c; supply light, demand good. Oats firm at 53@60c. Rye, 90@95c. Barley dull, at 75@90c.

COTTON—Firm and ½c higher; middling, 22¼c.

TOBACCO—In good demand; sales 108 hhds at $5.50@14.00.

WHISKEY—Quiet at $1.00@1.01.

PROVISIONS—Firmer for bulk meats. Bacon held higher, but the firmness of holders checks business. A good demand for mess pork; sales, 900 brls at $29.00. Bulk meats held at 11½c, 14½c; 14¾@15¼c, for shoulders, rib, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon, 12c, 16c, and 17c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Small sale of sugar-cured hams, 18@19c. Lard held at 16½@16¾c for country and city kettle rendered.

WHISKEY—$1.01@1.02.

TOBACCO—Sales of 245 hhds at $5.55@17.75 for frosted to good lugs; $8.00@27.00 for low to fine leaf.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; country brands of white XX, $5.75@6.25; red XX, $5.00@5.50; amber XX, $5.00@5.50; spring XX, $4.25@5.25. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Wheat very firm; No. 1 red, $1.14; No. 2 held at $1.05@1.06. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats weak at 55c offered and 56c asked. Rye quiet at 85@87c. Barley weak at 80@95c for State and Canada.

PETROLEUM—Spot oil held at 20c. Crude firm at $5.25 per brl.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour more in demand; spring wheat extra family, $5.18@$5.20. Wheat very quiet; red, $1.23@1.26. Rye, $1.04. Corn dull and lower; yellow, $1.11@1.12. Oats unchanged; Pennsylvania, 63@65c.

PETROLEUM—Small business. Crude, 13@13½c; refined, 26¼c.

PROVISIONS—Looking up. Mess pork and lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Nominal at $1.04 for iron-bound.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm at old rates. Wheat firm; red Wheat steady at $1.45@1.55; Pennsylvania, $1.36@1.40. Corn steady; white, $1.10@1.13; yellow, $1.11. Oats steady at 64@65c. Rye steady at $1.00@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $29.50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16¾c; clear sides, 17c; shoulders, 13½@13½c; hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 17c.

WHISKEY—Very dull at $1.04.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—TOBACCO—Stiff, at full prices.

COTTON—Nominal at 22½c.

HEMP—Steady, at $128.00@150.00.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour held higher for good to choice grades, but no advance established; spring grades range at $3.50@3.85; super at $3.90@4.15; XX, $4.60@4.90; choice to fancy family, $6.00@7.00. Wheat stiff, but not much done; No. 2 spring held at $1.00; No. 2 at $1.05, without sales; No. 3 red at $1.09@1.05; choice fancy at $1.20@1.40. Corn active and higher; 90c@$1.00 for yellow; $1.00@1.06 for white. Oats in demand and higher; 57@61c. Rye better, at 79c.

WHISKEY—Firm at $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Firm, but transactions small. Pork, $29.50 repacked; $29.00 for original. Loose dry salt shoulders sold at 11¼c; clear rib held at 15c. Bacon stiff at 12½c for shoulders; 16¾@17c for clear rib; 17c for clear. Hams higher for plain; sugar-cured, 19@19½c, canvassed. Lard firm at 16¾c for tierce; 18c for choice keg.

CATTLE—Steady at 4½@7½c.

HOGS—Quiet at 7½@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; barley, 800 bu; rye, 300 bu; hogs, 208 head.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 94c for No. 1, and 90½c for No. 2. Oats higher at 49c for No. 2. Corn, rye, and barley nominal.

FREIGHTS—Nominal.

RECEIPTS—1,500 brls flour; 24,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—2,000 brls flour; 24,000 bu wheat.

2:30 P. M.—Wheat unsettled and lower at 94c for No. 1 in store; 90c for No. 2 do.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $4.50@5.37½. Wheat—Demand light; extremes, $1.50@1.60. Legal-tenders, 89.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... April 29.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 16 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, [illegible] sundries.

[illegible]

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, [illegible]

Schr [illegible], Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.

Schr L. Ludington, Fish Creek, [illegible] telegraph poles, [illegible] cords wood.

Scow F. G. Wright, South Haven, 190 cds wood.

Scow Prairie, Saugatuck, [illegible] m lumber.

Schr Jessie Phillips, [illegible] m lumber, 25 m lath, 10 m pickets.

Schr Kate Richmond, Escanaba, [illegible]

Schr Whirlwind, Point Sauble, 180 m lumber.

Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 90 m lumber.

Schr Flora Temple, St. Joseph, 120 m potatoes, [illegible] cds wood.

Schr Gazelle, Fisher's Pier, 60 cds wood.

Schr Montauk, Kewaunee, [illegible]

Schr [illegible]

Schr J. R. Chapin, Manistee, [illegible] m lumber.

Schr Newhall, Wolf River, [illegible] cedar posts.

Schr Kate Darley, [illegible]

Schr Enterprise, Menominee, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] m lath.

Schr Defiance, Saugatuck, light.

Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 115 m lumber.

Schr Westchester, Sturgeon Bay, 150 m lumber.

Schr A. J. Mowry, Manistee, 170 m lumber, 60 m lath.

Schr Scottish Chief, White Lake, 1,300 ties.

Schr Elvira, Jr., Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr A. [illegible], Peshtigo, 220 m lumber.

Schr Jno. S. Wallace, South Haven, 45 cds wood.

Schr Mary, Holland, 40 cds wood.

Schr Perry Hannah, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.

Schr Warren, Manistee, 160 m lumber.

Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 52 cds wood.

Scow Rowena, White River, 12 cds wood, 50 m lumber.

Brig I. M. Hill, Manistee, 185 m lumber.

Schr Blackhawk, Stony Creek, 181 m lumber.

Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 20 m pickets.

Schr Reciprocity, Pentwater, 210 m lumber.

Schr Persia, Kewaunee, 4,200 ties.

Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.

Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 190 m lumber, 100 m lath.

Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

Scow Lake Breeze, Manitowoc, 100 cds wood, 150 poles, 5 m lumber.

Scow Sea Star, Saugatuck, 70 cds wood.

CLEARED ... April 29.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 350 bu oats, and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Hilton, Grand Haven, 7 brls flour, 3 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, South Haven, 6 brls pork, 2 brls beans, and sundries.

Prop City of Madison, Superior City, 372 bu wheat, 3,000 brls flour, and sundries.

Schr Cuyahoga, Port Huron, 14,700 bu corn.

Scow Ella Doak, Pentwater, 150 bu oats, and sundries.

Schr Whirlwind, Port Sauble, sundries.

Schr M. Courtwright, Oconto, 11 brls pork, 5 brls beef, and sundries.

Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 2 brls pork, 20 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Schr Three Bells, Manitowoc, 30 brls flour, and sundries.

Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 2 brls pork, and sundries.

Schr Blackhawk, Stony Creek, 410 bu oats, and sundries.

Schr Rising Star, Kingston, 17,300 bu wheat.

Scow Flora Temple, St. Joseph, sundries.

Scow J. M. Hill, Manistee, sundries.

Port of Buffalo.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, April 27.—Schooners Champion, Golden Harvest, Kate Hinchman, and Gallatin.

Port of Cleveland.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, April 26 and 27.—Prop Milwaukee and schr Hamilton.

Vessels Passed Through the Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, April 23.—Eastward—Props Maine and Lowell, Toledo to Ogdensburgh; bark Superior and schrs L. B. Crocker and Ada Medora, Detroit to Ogdensburgh; bark L. C. Woodruff and brig Napier, Toledo to Kingston; schrs D. Hungerford and Montmaneer, Toledo to Ogdensburgh; schr C. G. Griswold, Toledo to Oswego.

Westward—Bark Twilight, Oswego to Cleveland; bark Arctic, Hamilton to Cleveland; bark Cambria, Hamilton to Chicago; schr Grenada, Oswego to Detroit; schr Delos DeWolf, Oswego to Milwaukee; schr Russian, Oswego to Chicago; schr Canadian, Port Hope to Burwell; schr Acontias, Oswego to Detroit; schr Trinidad, Oswego to Bay City.

PORT COLBORNE, April 25.—Eastward—None.

Westward—Prop Buckeye, Ogdensburgh to Detroit; brig Cassalla, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw; schr Kenosha, Toronto to Chicago; schr Amoskeag, Cape Vincent to Chicago; schr W. B. Ogden, Oswego to Bay City; schr Dashing Wave, Ogdensburgh to Chicago.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL LOCKS, BRIDGEPORT, Ill., April 29—1 p. m.

CLEARED—Investigator, Lemont, light.

ARRIVED—E. Burnham, Lockport, 80 yds stone; Chas. Steel, Joliet, 80 yds stone; Augusta, Big Run, 90 yds stone; D. C. Norton, Big Run, 75 yds stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 79 yds stone; Geo. Judd, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 83 yds stone; A. P. Y., Lemont, 75 yds stone; J. Hess, Lemont, 80 yds stone; H. L. Peasle, Lemont, 83 yds stone; Sebastopol, Lemont, 72 yds stone; Stars and Stripes, Lemont, 80 yds stone; 79 brls lime; Thunderbolt, Sag, 70 yds stone; J. Bouchard, LaSalle, 5,560 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 3,600 bu corn.

BRIDGEPORT, April 29, 9 p. m.—CLEARED—Augusta, Big Run, light; Advance, Lemont, light; Eclipse, Lemont, light; A. P. Y., Lemont, light; Sebastopol, Lemont, light; Stars and Stripes, Lemont, light; H. L. Peasle, Lemont, light; D. Hess, Lemont, light; George Judd, Lemont, light; Defiance, Lemont, light; Chas. Steel, Joliet, light; Thunderbolt, Sag, light; E. Burnham, Lockport, light; Monarch, Lockport, 4,175 bu wheat; Colonel, Morris, 69,700 ft lumber; Maple Leaf, Ottawa, 1,960 railroad ties.

ARRIVED—Chas. Steel, Joliet, 80 yds stone; W. A. Steel, Joliet, 80 yds stone; Atlantic, Lockport, 85 yds stone; Oak Leaf, Lockport, 85 yds stone.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—PASSED UP—Bark Winona; schrs Atlanta, Paragon, Lincoln Dall, Riverside, Sanderson, Margaret Dall, Egan, John Mott, Midnight, Hartzell, Gilmore, Mosher, Geo. Finney, Clayton, Belle.

PASSED DOWN—Barks Peshtigo, Acorn, Lafrinier; schrs Vought, Kilderhouse, S. Robinson, Montana, T. Baker, Lucy Latham, Nabob, Knapp, Hubbard, David Mills, Hally, Alter, Mary Ida, Victor, Breed.

WIND—Southwest.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, April 29.—No charters were reported on 'Change yesterday.

DETROIT, April 27.—The ice blockade is now practically removed, and there is already an improved inquiry and better feeling, with indications of considerable activity in the movement of shippers. There is a moderately fair demand for vessels at the Saginaw River ports, while at this port the offerings of cargoes is increasing, and the pending articles. The rapid development of the lumber resources of neighboring localities is calculated to tell greatly in favor of the upward freights, which of the amount of coarse commodities to go forward is fourfold greater than last year. The following engagements are reported: Schr Lincoln Dall, lumber, Lexington to Oswego, $1 on the rail; bark Mary Merritt, Wallaceburg to Chicago, one-fourth of a cargo of small cat lumber, and rest of cargo oak, all at per foot, running measure; schr Racine, lumber, Alpena to Detroit, $2.50 on the rail. Our Bay City correspondent reports the following charters: Prop Iron City, Bay City to Buffalo, staves, private terms; prop Oakland, to Erie, lumber, at $4; barge, formerly brig, Bay City, East Saginaw to Cleveland, lumber, $3.25; barge K. Kane, Bay City to Buffalo, lumber, $4; barge C. K. Dixon, to Detroit, lumber, $2.25; bark Magruder, to Toledo, lumber, $3.25; bark McCullough, to Fremont, lumber, $4. The barge Mariner has been chartered by private parties, from the Hardscrabble Mill, Portsmouth, and Bay City, to Cleveland, lumber, at $3. Vessels are getting freights scarce at the Saginaw River, and the dealers seem in no hurry to ship their lumber, except at their own price, which keeps freights down. Charters have been made from here to Cleveland at $2.—*Free Press.*

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—Grain freights are quiet, the supply of vessels being light, and rates were nominally unchanged. Engagements were: To Buffalo—Schooner W. J. Whaling, wheat at 7c. To Oswego—Schooner Knight Templar, wheat on p. t.—*Sentinel.*

The Embargo Raised.

Yesterday noon the propeller Colorado arrived down, and during the afternoon she was followed by the Nashua, Cleveland, Oswegatchie, Jay Gould, and Badger State. From Captain Dickson, of the latter steamer, we learn that much difficulty was experienced in breaking the blockade. In his opinion sail vessels will be able to get through by Friday. The tugs Frank Moffat and Kate Moffat were in the river with tows of seven vessels each bound down. The other propellers will doubtless pass down during the evening. At the time of writing most of the upward-bound steam vessels had got through the ice.—*Detroit Post, April 28.*

The Wrecked Schooner Carlingford.

The schooner Carlingford, wrecked at the North Manitou last winter and brought in yesterday, as noted, by the Leviathan, is in pretty bad condition. She lay on the north point, exposed to the fury of the winter gales, and pounded over two rocks with eight feet of water over them and twelve alongside. She had on 800 tons coal. The Carlingford was a new vessel when wrecked, and was certainly A1, or she could never have stood it through the winter as she did. Her ceiling saved her probably, for this was good. Her bottom is pretty badly injured will not be known until she is docked, but as it was one fourteen-inch pump kept her afloat on the way here. The cost of getting the vessel to port is in the vicinity of $4,500, and she was taken off by the insurance companies, who will make something by the job. The Leviathan worked on a private contract. Fifty cents an hour was paid to laborers, and they worked well. On Sunday the tug left the wreck, the wind blowing a gale, and upon returning to her Monday morning she was found to be on fire, having no doubt been set. She will be rebuilt in this city.—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, April 28.*

From Marquette—St. Mary's River all Clear.

A letter from Marquette, under date of the 23d, says: "Spring has opened quite early with us here, and the weather has been delightful. At the present time of writing the wind from the south is clearing the ice from our shores, and we expect to see the boats in a few days. The mail carrier from the 'Soo' arrived here on the 14th inst., and reported the river, canal, and Mud Lake open when he left, though the ice had not broken up at Waiska Bay. The schooner Maumee Valley, driven ashore last fall, has been relaunched, and is undergoing repairs. She will probably load Monday or Tuesday. The schooner Alleghany, injured in a severe storm last fall, is receiving new planking and top-sails; will probably load early next week. The schooner Crosthwaite is ready to load. The steamer City of Toledo, plying between here and Houghton, has been overhauled, and will resume her regular trip as soon as the ice permits. Tugs J. C. Morse and J. D. Dudley have been repaired and newly painted, and are ready for service. The R. R. Ore Pier is in good condition to ship ore, and will exceed last year's shipments by 100,000 tons."

The Lake Superior Trade.

The Lake Superior Stone Company will run vessels from Chicago and Milwaukee every fortnight during the season to Bayfield, Duluth, and Upper Superior ports, and will make contracts to take freight of all kinds at lowest rates. The Superior trade should make a note of this.

Disasters.

FULL OF WATER.—A private telegram received here yesterday states that the schooner David Dall, of Chicago, is full of water just outside of Muskegon piers, and it was expected that she could be towed to Grand Haven. She was bound to Muskegon for a cargo of lumber.

PROPELLERS DISABLED.—We find the following item in the Detroit *Free Press* of Thursday: "On Wednesday the propeller Castalia arrived down having the propeller Toledo in tow, and the Bentley, which was in like condition. The Toledo was unable to use her wheel by reason of damage from ice to her stern bearing, and the Richmond had one of her engines disabled. Both vessels will be detained here for a short time for repairs. It is a cause for congratulation that so little damage has been reported, considering the strength of the ice jam."

Miscellaneous Items.

TRANSFERS.—The following are the latest transfers at Milwaukee:

Scow Granville, Anthony Green, guardian, to James Boyle, the whole, $1,200.

Schr Blazer, J. M. Durand et al. to Wm. Harting, the whole, $4,000.

Schr Alaska, Adolph Stoehmer et al. to Frederick Vogel, the whole, $4,900.

LAUNCH.—A new schooner of about 200 tons burden was launched on Wednesday from the shipyard of Messrs. Parsons & Humble, Tonawanda. The vessel is owned by the builders, and will be called the "Orient." She is to be launched fully rigged and fitted for the sea.

TO FIT OUT.—The United States revenue cutter Fessenden, Captain Knapp, now at Detroit, on Wednesday received orders to fit out for active service.

MILWAUKEE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Milwaukee Custom-house is now open for business from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. [illegible]

[illegible] ... The sick can no longer be persuaded that too bad ... Dyspeptics instead of dosing themselves into ... Persons of bilious habit ... Nervous sufferers ... Travellers by land and sea ... The weak and debilitated feel their strength return ... It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians ... There is not a city, town, or settlement, on the American continent, where it is not recognized as a household remedy, and a safeguard against epidemics; and, in short, wherever there is intelligence, prudence and common sense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is proclaimed a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prostration Played Out.

Your Destiny

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Charles Heidsieck

CHAMPAGNE. Sillery and Rosé Brut. In Baskets, in Cases. For sale by all the principal Wine Merchants and Grocers. [illegible]

VINUM VITÆ.

VINUM VITÆ

The Wine of Life.

To the people of Chicago and vicinity, all we ask is taste and try Vinum Vitæ, or The Wine of Life. It is far superior to anything you have ever tasted. It will make

THE OLD FEEL YOUNG,

And the young strong and healthy. It is free from the poisonous compounds usually found in the cheap wines now offered.

THE WEAK AND NERVOUS

May depend upon the Wine of Life as being not only the most delicious, but the most strengthening of all the stimulants, and the cheapest stimulating beverage in use.

LADIES,

When you order your groceries be sure you order a bottle of Vinum Vitæ, or The Wine of Life; it will suit you first-rate. Now do not forget it.

GENTLEMEN,

When you go to a saloon ask for The Wine of Life. Once have try it and you will never want anything else. It is really elegant, and ought to be kept in every family. Take a bottle of it to your wife. It is for sale everywhere, at Druggists, Grocers, and Saloons.

OFFICE, 612 STATE-ST.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability, and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 900 being in use. All warranted satisfactory or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 and 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. [illegible] GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

[illegible] PARAGUAY, "DIXON," April 28, at 2 p. m. [illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible] ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO. [illegible] MONTANA, Capt. [illegible], connecting with ARIZONA. [illegible] J. A. FARNHAM, Agent.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

Opening of the Base Ball Campaign at St. Louis.

The Chicago Nine versus the Unions.

The "White Stockings" Victorious—Score, 47 to 1.

Billiard Challenge from Parker to Coon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BASE BALL.

THE CHICAGO NINE VS. THE UNIONS, OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The Chicago Base Ball Club inaugurated the match game season of 1870, to-day, in a contest with the Unions, of St. Louis, and achieved one of the greatest victories on record.

ARRIVAL AT ST. LOUIS.

The Chicago nine reached this city at 11 o'clock this forenoon, after a safe and comfortable journey over the Illinois Central, being supplied with quarters in the sleeping car, and proceeded to the Laclede Hotel, where they were allotted spacious and nicely furnished rooms, the same suite as that occupied by the Red Stockings on the occasion of their visit here last season.

TO THE FIELD.

Dinner over, the club entered carriages supplied by the Unions, and were driven to the base ball park, about four miles northwest of the city, where both clubs were soon on hand in readiness for work.

UNIFORM OF THE CHICAGO NINE.

The Chicago nine were clad in their new uniforms, which they had donned for the first time, and an elegant one it is. It consists of a blue cap adorned with a white star in the centre, white flannel shirt, trimmed with blue and bearing the letter C upon the breast worked in blue. Pants of bright blue flannel, with white cord, and supported by a belt of blue and white; stockings of pure white British thread, shoes of white goat skin with the customary spikes, the ensemble constituting by far the showiest and handsomest uniform ever started by a base ball club. Already the snowy purity of the hose has suggested the name of "White Stockings" for the nine, and it is likely to become as generally accepted, not to say as famous, as that of the sanguinary extremities.

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB.

The Union Club, which is composed entirely of the best class of St. Louis young men, also sported their new outfit for the first time, the same being made up of white cap, shirt, and pants, and blue stockings.

THE ATTENDANCE.

About 800 hundred people were present, and the day was as bright and warm and beautiful as could have been prayed for.

THE GROUNDS

were not in the best of condition, owing to the extreme length of the grass, which materially altered the calculations of the Chicago players in stopping ground balls. A vast deal of interest was taken in the game by the St. Louis people, who were curious to see whether the Chicago Club would administer as severe a beating to the Unions as did the Red Stockings, in 1869, when the score stood 70 to 9—the prevailing opinion being that it could not be done.

COMPOSITION OF THE ST. LOUIS NINE.

The Union nine is considered materially stronger than that of last year, being now constituted as follows: Turner, second base; German, short stop; Easton, first base; Mellier, left field; Lucas, pitcher; Greenleaf, right field; Duncan, third base; Wolf, centre field; and O'Brien, catcher. They certainly proved themselves a strong nine in the field and on the bases—stronger than any of the amateur organizations—but did not develop a corresponding skill at the bat.

The Chicago Club was positioned in the regular way, McAtee playing at first, although yet troubled by his leg, and Flynn served as a substitute, the Eckstein, by the way, which he ever witnessed as a spectator, played by a club with which he was connected.

THE GAME.

The game was called at 3½ o'clock, R. J. Shafer, of the Actives, of New York, being selected as umpire, and proving most efficient, watchful, fair, and prompt in that position.

First Inning.—The Chicago Club won the toss and sent the Unions to the bat. Myerle pitched and Craver caught. Turner and German struck out, and Easton struck short to Hodes, who picked it up, sent it to McAtee, and the side was out with a whitewash.

[illegible]

In the fifth inning Pinkham, who had played at third, took Myerle's place, the latter having lost his more effective and regular pitching, and, of course, Pinkham sent them in hot, and hard to hit, the Unions being unable to bat more than high flies during the game. Their fielding, however, was good. Lucas is a swift, though rather irregular pitcher, and O'Brien an excellent catcher. In the seventh inning the latter was severely hurt by a ball, and was obliged to retire for a time, Turner taking his place, Wolf coming to second, and A. Smith going to centre field. The result was a few more passed balls, which made no practical difference in the score.

THE PLAY OF THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

On the part of the Chicago nine it would be difficult to discriminate where all did so well, the very few errors which were made being mainly attributable to the long grass. The batting was terrific, long and safe. Craver distinguished himself by several magnificent foul flies; Treacy by a fine running fly catch, and Myerle at short. The honors of the others did not permit of a fair for a share of the honors was due to the inferior batting of the Unions. Treacy led the batting score, made seven first base hits, and nine total bases on hits.

Appended is the score:

Chicago.	O.	R.	Union.	O.	R.
King, c. f.			Turner, 2d b.		
Hodes, s. s.			German, s. s.		
Wood, 2d b.			Easton, 1st b.		
Meyerle, 3d b.			Mellier, l. f.		
Craver, c.			Lucas, p.		
Treacy, l. f.			Greenleaf, r. f.		
Pinkham, p.			Duncan, 3d b.		
Flynn, r. f.			Wolf, c. f.		
McAtee, 1st b.			O'Brien, c.		
Total.	27	47	Total.	27	1

Umpire—R. J. Shafer, of the Actives of New York.

Scorer—For the Chicago Club, Jotham Oberlander, of Chicago.

Time of Game—Three hours.

COURTESIES.

This evening the Chicago nine accepted the invitation of the Unions, and visited the Varieties, where two private boxes were placed at their disposal. The club has been handsomely received and treated by the Unions, and the St. Louis people in general.

TO-MORROW'S GAME.

To-morrow the club plays a match game with the Empires, of this city, a nine about the same strength as the Unions.

THE GAME IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The spring opening of base ball [illegible] here to-morrow, on the grounds of the Olympic. The Athletics, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day to play the [illegible] club. The Olympics are putting their grounds and [illegible] in first-class order, and are preparing for a vigorous campaign.

GAME AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—In a game of base ball, to-day, the Red Stockings beat the Lone Stars 28 to 7.

BILLIARDS.

CHALLENGE FROM PARKER TO COON.

The following challenge will explain itself:

CHICAGO, April 29.

I hereby challenge J. W. Coon to play a match game of French billiards, 300 points up, for $500 a side, to take place on Monday, May 2, on a 5x10 carom table, 2⅜ inch balls, jaw barred, to toss for choice of table, the party winning to furnish a large new table. [illegible]

The probability is that the above challenge will be accepted. If any difficulty arises it will be as to the number of points to be played, which the challenge limits to 300, on the ground that it takes too long to play 500 points. The last game, in which these latter figures were adopted, occupied from 7 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock in the morning, much to the discomfort of the spectators.

GAME AT PEORIA.

A billiard match was played Thursday evening between George Keefner, of Springfield, and Frank Reinhart, of Peoria, the former playing 1,500 points to the latter's 1,300. Reinhart was declared the winner of the game, the score standing: Reinhart, 1,301; Keefner, 1,315.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The investigation into the conduct of the Custom House officers was continued to-day. Forty officers confessed, before the Collector and Surveyor, that they had taken bribes from owners of ocean steamers to furnish them facilities to defraud the government by smuggling. The evidence is said to be sufficient to enable the government to confiscate the steamships belonging to the men who smuggled cargoes of goods with the aid of the officials.

WALL STREET.

Affairs in Wall street were more quiet to-day, and there seems to be a halt in general speculation. There was some reaction in prices, but it was fully made up before the close. Money continues very easy with a liberal supply. Dealings in gold were large, though less than yesterday. A bull combination has been formed, and there is much talk of carrying the premium to twenty. The railroad markets were active and strong at the close, when the highest figures of the day were made. The leading features were the Northwestern, Lake Shore, New York Central, Ohio & Mississippi, and Rock Island.

[To the Associated Press.]

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK, April 29.—President Grant is here, en route to West Point.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

[illegible]

ARMY REUNION.

[illegible]

[illegible] extensive foundry adjacent, were destroyed by fire to-night. The following are the estimated losses: Smith & Sayre Manufacturing Company, New York, $100,000; Libby & Noyes, iron merchants, $15,000; Cummings & Co., $10,000; A. Parker, pattern maker, $3,000; J. J. Vanderbeck & Co., Newark, $5,000.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the appropriations submitted by the new tax levy are $500,000 for an increased supply of water; $100,000 for a foundling hospital; $80,000 more for the new Court House; [illegible] for a new docks, and $50,000 for a contagious fever hospital. The Mayor and Comptroller are to fix the salaries of civil justices, and the city is to have a new normal college.

VANDERBILT'S FAST DRIVING.

Commodore Vanderbilt, Alderman Parker, a relative of the Eleventh Assessment commissioner, and several others, were arrested for fast driving through the Park yesterday, and were taken to the Manhattanville Station House. After two hours' detention they were all released by Justice McQuade.

FOREIGN.

The French Empire on Trial—Exciting Political Meetings.

Revolutionary Outbreaks in Spain.

The Pope Ignores the Action of the Great Powers Regarding the Œcumenical Council.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an article on American affairs, wherein it comments on the amelioration of American opinion during the past few years. It is now impossible, the writer says, to find an American who will admit having opposed the right of negroes to vote.

The project of a ship canal from Liverpool to Manchester has again been revived.

The condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury is less alarming than was reported by the *Church* [illegible] yesterday.

LONDON, April 29.—Steamers Holsatia, Erin, and Alaska, from New York, arrived out.

A rumor circulated yesterday, which, however, was generally discredited, that the American Consul at Jeddo had been killed by natives, has a very depressing effect on the Japanese loan recently introduced.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Economist* says the fallacy is pervading the entire debate in Parliament on colonial affairs, that local liberty and imperial solidarity are incompatible.

In the Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone announced that the debate in committee on the Irish Land bill would be resumed on Monday.

Mr. Newdegate's motion for an inquiry into monastic institutions would not be considered.

The discussion of the Red River difficulty was postponed until May 27.

Mr. Gladstone said the important principles of the Irish Land bill were already settled, and he hoped to be able to resume consideration of the Education bill at an early day.

Sir J. Packingham, in reply to a question, said while he was War Secretary Mr. Boxer, the inventor, was dismissed from the employ of the government on the discovery that he retained money from, and in, the interest of his inventions.

Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Bentinck, stated that the government declined to urge the Tornado claims on Spain. The government has become convinced that the Tornado was leaving to enter the Chilian service when she was seized.

The Metropolitan Poor Relief bill was considered in committee and reported to the house.

The bill legalizing marriages with a deceased wife's sister passed.

The House, after the transaction of an unusually large amount of business, adjourned at 2 a. m.

LONDON, April 29.—The arch of the new Metropolitan Railway, under the northern end of Blackfriar's bridge, gave way to-day. Men were at work in the tunnel at the time, and twelve were buried in the ruins. All were taken out alive, but seven were badly, if not fatally, injured, and others slightly bruised. Two have since died in hospital.

Charles Buxton, M. P., was shot at this afternoon by his Secretary, but not hurt. The assailant, whose name is White, immediately fled. There is little doubt that he was insane.

In the House of Lords to-night the High Court of Justice bill was recommitted.

Lord Romilly urged the difficulty of blending law and equity in one of jurisdictions.

Lords Cairns and Westbury said such difficulties applied to procedure not to principles.

Lord Penzance supported the bill.

Adjourned.

Dundee vessels returning from Greenland bring eight hundred tons of seal oil.

The Cork *Constitution* says vessels have been despatched to the relief of a steamer reported fast in the ice off the coast of Greenland.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 29.—The meetings held, yesterday, to discuss matters relative to the *plebiscitum* were more turbulent than ever. One held by the opponents of the *plebiscite*, in this city, was dissolved by the authorities because an accusation against the Emperor was proposed. The people separated without rioting, though they expressed their disapproval by cheering for a republic and singing the *Marseillaise*. Many other meetings were held in the city, which, however, were generally orderly. At some of these it was resolved that all those in favor of a republic should vote "No."

About three hundred refugees, who had been compromised in the late troubles in Spain, arrived in France yesterday.

Further demonstrations on the part of students are expected on the opening of the Medical College, next Monday.

PARIS, April 29.—M. Ollivier publishes another circular in reply to the manifesto just issued by the Electoral Committee of M. Thiers. He brands the assertion that, according to the new constitution, the Emperor may do as he pleases, as an error too gross to deceive; and declares that it could only have been put forward by persons who considered the electors a pack of fools.

M. Valdrome, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to his constituents, advising them to vote "*yes.*"

M. Lermina, who, at a public meeting, last night, urged the impeachment of the Emperor, was arrested this morning.

Jules Favre endorses the manifesto on the *plebiscitum* issued by the Deputies of the Left and Opposition journalists.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Chambery and the Bishop of Gap have ordered their clergy to vote in the affirmative.

The Count [illegible] The tour of the Prince Imperial in the Provinces is deferred.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 29.—The journals of this city deny the rumored withdrawal of Marshal Serrano to make way for the establishment of a Regency composed of three persons.

Outbreaks occurred, last evening, at Alcoia, in the province of Soria, and at Santiago. Though they were soon suppressed at the latter place, over 100 of the insurgents were arrested and imprisoned.

ITALY.

ROME, April 29.—The Pope still persists in withholding M. Daru's note from the Œcumenical Council, notwithstanding the concurrence of the great powers therein.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Weekly Register*, the recognized organ of the Roman Catholics here, and well instructed as to the movements of the Vatican, says the Œcumenical Council has work before it for a year.

GREECE.

ATHENS, April 29.—In addition to the seven brigands executed yesterday, five others of the band were beheaded this morning. The heads of the whole party are publicly exposed on the outskirts of the city. The trial was but a short one, and no defense was attempted. There is no additional information as yet from the troops in pursuit of the remainder of the band. It is expected they have already crossed the frontier. The remains of the victims have been conveyed to Malta. The Turkish Government have directed their frontier troops to assist in the capture of the outlaws.

VIENNA, April 29.—It is reported from Athens that Erskine, the British Minister, has been recalled.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The official vote of the Dominicans shows 15,119 for annexation to the United States to 110 against.

INDIA.

MADRAS, April 27, *via* LONDON, April 29.—Information from the northern province brings a report of a more serious outbreak among the native tribe of Thakass at Sun of Urwar, a town of the Province of Kappatanah, 200 miles southwest of Delhi. Some 2,000 of the tribe have rebelled against their Chief and his followers, and terrible massacres have taken place. The troops at the nearest military station have been ordered to the scene of the outbreak.

The New Coffer-Dam at St. Anthony.

From the Minneapolis Mirror, April 27.

Since the breaking up of the ice, which carried away the temporary coffer-dams, built between Nicollet and Hennepin Islands, to protect the tunnel, the St. Anthony Water Power Company have been industriously at work building a substantial dam in the mill pond between Nicollet Island and the St. Anthony side of the river. This dam, as our readers are aware, was built midway between the St. Anthony saw mills and the county bridge, and was of the most substantial kind, being intended as a permanent structure, not only as a protection to the work on the tunnel, but as a protection to the mills against ice or in times of floods. It is constructed of immense piers, twenty-two feet apart, with solid stringers between each, upon which are fastened heavy planks. This was then covered with hemp, hay, and dirt, to close up the crevices and prevent the flow of water through; but yesterday, upon the completion of the work, it was found not to accomplish the object for which it was intended. The water at first rose three or four feet above the dam, but it soon found its way underneath the plank, and flowed nearly as freely as before.

The cause of this failure is owing to the dam having been built above the ledge of rock, so that the plank with which the dam is covered, instead of having a solid bottom to rest upon, strikes the sand, which is readily washed off, and the water finds an outlet underneath. At the time the work was begun soundings were made, and it was supposed the piers were located upon the ledge rock, but, if on the rock at all, they are so far up that the upper portion of them are beyond it about ten or fifteen feet, which is just as bad as though wholly above it.

Every possible means have been used to overcome this difficulty by filling in bales of hay, &c., but thus far without success, and this morning the Mill Company commenced the work of building a new dam a short distance below this one.

The Mill Company certainly have had discouraging circumstances to contend against, but they are meeting them promptly, and will probably succeed in getting the dam completed, and the tunnel securely protected in time to start up the mills without any great delay.

The new dam will be constructed from the old dam, which was built last fall, a portion of which still remains. This is some twenty or thirty feet below the dam just built. Mr. E. S. Brown, the old agent of the Water Power Company, has been placed in charge of the work. He will have a large force of men at his command, and intends to have the dam completed by Saturday night.

The other dam will not be abandoned; but the company think they can build this temporary dam, or a portion of it, as may be necessary, on each side of the pond, quicker than they can stone up the other, and then they can, at their leisure, make it tight by rip-rapping.

Fire at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 29.—About half past 3 o'clock, this morning, flames were discovered proceeding from the Dubuque Lumber Company's large sawmill, commonly known as Moore's mill. [illegible]

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Visit of Members of the Board of Supervisors.

Dangerous Condition of Roof and Floors—Waste of Money—Repairs Ordered.

A pilgrimage was made to the Normal School building yesterday, by a few of the members of the honorable Board of Supervisors. The party consisted of Supervisors Waite, Morrison, and Ward, of the Educational Committee, and Supervisors Worthington and Gerber, who were there on their own private and business hooks. In addition, the gentleman who is endeavoring to cure the east wing of the Court House of its ailments and defects, was on hand as a sort of semi-official architectural adviser. Mr. Coleman was there, too, he being one of the School Directors of the town of Lake. Mr. R. T. Crane was also present.

The Supervisors did not travel in carriages, some of them using the ordinary mode of transportation to Englewood, on the railroad, while others went in buggies of their own. They did not get out there very early, in fact, not till 1 o'clock, and then they went to Supervisor Gerber's mansion, where the hospitalities were prolonged until 3 o'clock, more or less. Then they went in search of the brick building on the prairie, and succeeded in finding it.

The school house had not moved away. It was alongside the big overgrown chimney, and was fastened to it, as of yore, by an ugly iron piping. The cupola seems to have been gilded lately, for it shone in the sun like a bright tin kettle. Around the sides were the beginnings of verandahs, and on the corner-stone still shone the names of the immaculate committees who planted the structure in that lonely spot.

The object of the official visit was to have a look at the building all over so as to take steps to rectify the mistakes of the ex-Superintendent Thomas, and to make the best of the bad job inaugurated and established by the old board. The gentlemen of the committee seem to feel as if they had an enormous elephant thrust upon them for care and keeping, and as they could not get out of the responsibility, they determined to do the best they could.

They went into the basement and examined the heating apparatus constructed by Mr. Crane. The work was admired and generally approved of by the committee. There was no small fault found with the outrageous way in which the money of the county had been squandered in making changes in the heating apparatus, which added enormously to the expense without increasing the efficiency of the machinery. The fan which Mr. Thomas wanted to put out doors had to be put in one of the rooms intended for school purposes. The engine had to be taken away from its proper proximity to the boilers on account of the removal of the fan. Then some other changes, such as the building of a wall, cutting out a door, &c., became necessary, adding some $500 to the already extravagant cost of the concern. The committee was forced to endorse these extras, because, if they refused to do so, the building would never be finished. The coils ranged along the walls in the corridor and in the rooms of the basement were examined, and so far as could be seen were found to be satisfactory. One of the registers, according to the previous plan, was to open near the middle of one of the rooms among the desks and furniture, where it could not help being very much in the way. The committee ordered the location to be changed. Many other changes the committee found were required and ordered them to be made. One of the rafters in the basement was split in a critical point.

This was in the lower region of the establishment. Up stairs the gentlemen wanted to inspect the upper regions of the elephant, and, indeed, the condition of the animal was not healthy or sound by any means. There was not much progress made in carpenter work since the last visit, some two months ago.

The Normal Hall, which means, it is believed, that the apartment is to be honored by the normal young ladies and gentlemen listening to the normal instruction of their normal teachers, was visited and examined with no little interest. The floor received special attention. The south end had sagged so much and was so bad and jumping upon it made it bob up and down like a spring bed. The floor above, in the audience room, was found to have sagged about the same, but having a wider span the vibration was proportionately greater.

These were the rooms in which the pillars were not allowed to be erected, for fear they would obstruct the view. They were not put in, leaving the floor in the same condition as that of the Richmond Capitol, which fell the other day. The similarity of the cases struck some of the gentlemen with great force, and they determined to put in the pillars, and insure safety anyway.

The roof was next examined. The south end was found to have sagged some four inches, and a very slight pressure made it vibrate to a dangerous extent. It was also determined to secure the roof by "shoring" it up. One of the girders on which the roof rests was found to be hollow and rotten.

There seems to be no question about the insecurity of the floors, as Mr. Van Osdel and Mr. Middleton pronounced them unsafe a few days ago. They will have to be made safe even if more money has to be expended. Mr. Crane was directed not to cut into the walls to widen the flues, but to put in double the number of half the size.

The country around the school is as flat and as monotonous, but not quite as wet, as when last inspected by the committee. Residents of the locality are sanguine of having a large settlement around the Normal School in a short time. That building is to be made a nucleus around which houses are to be built, and owners of real estate in its vicinity hold it up as an inducement for buyers to invest. One or two buildings are going up now, and if the wind sweeping over the prairie does not blow away the house loose before it can be nailed together, there will be a few houses there before the end of the year.

The Committee returned to the city at 5 p. m.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Union Park Extension.

Tax payers, and all interested in the extension of Union Park from its present southern boundary to Madison street, as proposed by Alderman Robinson, are requested to meet at the Park this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, sharp, that an expression may be had of the wishes of all present, regarding this proposed improvement. Nevans & Dean's Band will be present.

Among the signers of the call for the meeting are, H. Potwin, Jacob Greenebaum, George B. Carpenter, Walker, John E. Owsley, Peter Schuttler, Douglass Ely, Samuel Hale, R. T. Crane, Benjamin Gates, David Cole, M. N. Walker, George Sherwood, Daniel Worthington, Coan & Ten Broeck Carriage Company, H. Waller, Colonel Taylor, Charles T. Sawyer, Charles E. Cole and E. F. Runyan.

[illegible] worth of furniture, under the following circumstances, on Thursday night: They had occupied No. 662 North LaSalle street, and, during the day, moved a portion of their furniture to new quarters about a block away. At night, being tired with their day's exertion, Mr. and Mrs. Parmly went to sleep in a back room. Toward morning, the former was awakened by some noise in the front rooms, and, on proceeding thither, discovered that a couple of men were engaged in transferring their household goods to a wagon standing in front of the house. When the thieves became aware of his presence—having evidently labored under the impression that the Parmlys had gone to sleep in their new quarters—they mounted the vehicle and drove rapidly away.

—The store of S. Rosenthal, No. 135 Blue Island avenue, was entered by burglars, on Thursday night, and robbed of dry goods to the value of $90, a piece of silk, and fifty in gold.

—Sneak thieves entered the residence of Mr. DeLong, No. 146 Ontario street, on Thursday afternoon, and appropriated jewelry to the value of $50.

Announcements.

The new Union Park Congregational Church will be dedicated, to-morrow, at the usual hour of worship. The pastor, Rev. C. D. Helmer, will officiate, and services will be conducted appropriate to the occasion.

—The Cook County Woman's Franchise Association will meet in Lower Farwell Hall, Tuesday, May 3, at 2 p. m. All members of the association are requested to be present. The friends (and opponents, if any) of the cause are cordially invited to attend. Business of importance will be transacted. Good speakers will address the meeting.

—The Christian Sunday School Concert will be held this evening at the Christian Chapel, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. It will be conducted by Mrs. Libby Higgins Jackson.

—Rev. George A. Oviatt, of Connecticut, will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day.

Poisoned with Potash.

A man named James Crane died very suddenly, at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, at No. 338 South Clinton street, from the effects of a dose of potash, which he is supposed to have taken to obtain relief from a severe attack of rheumatism. The deceased was an Irishman, 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children, the eldest but 12 years of age. When his precarious condition became known to his wife, she instantly sent for Dr. C. M. Fitch, but the physician's service proved of no avail. The Coroner will hold an inquest over the remains to-day.

General Sheridan's Headquarters.

Despatches have been received from General Sherman in relation to the request of Red Cloud to proceed to Washington with some of his warriors. He directs that the Indians be told to go back to their reservation and stay there. The military authorities are authorized to issue them a little clothing, but no ammunition.

—Colonel J. S. Crosby, A. D. C., left yesterday for the Indian Territory, under special instructions from General Sheridan.

—Colonel A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., has been relieved as Depot Quartermaster here by Captain James Gillies, A. Q. M.

Hotel Personals.

—Among the arrivals at the Briggs House were: George H. French and daughter, Aiken, S. C.; Hon. Gideon Truesdell, Wisconsin; Henry Holbrook, British Columbia; Jas. Dewing, San Francisco; G. M. Small, Portland; Hon. S. S. Eastman, Greenfield, Mass.; C. C. Wilder, Boston; J. A. McLean, New York; W. R. Robinson, F. & A. Tel. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. P. Davis, Stonington, Conn.; A. Kimball, Cresco; George McCord, Yonkers, N. Y.; A. Conant, Rock Island; William Carson, New York; F. N. Wood, Cleveland.

—Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: J. J. Brooks, Texas; Colonel C. T. Larned, U. S. A.; Hon. H. McCullough, Maryland; J. R. Sanford, C. & N. W. R. R.; W. A. Wood, C. R. Hickox, T. Haviland, L. R. Newton, T. Stringer, New York; L. A. Sanderson, San Francisco; A. J. Rockwell, Milwaukee; M. R. Webster, St. Paul; E. R. Harrington, Hartford; R. R. Nelson, St. Paul; J. W. Sprague, Winona.

—Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: H. T. Bash, Minneapolis; W. Booth, New York; R. M. Barber, Detroit; A. Corbett, W. Carpenter, J. S. Sturtevant, Boston; C. D. Wilbur, St. Louis; J. H. Wilson, Detroit; W. Wilcox, Princeton; J. Miller and T. R. Miller, Columbus; R. F. Gibson, Decorah; H. W. Reynolds, Peoria; H. C. Strawn, Ottawa.

—Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: Hon. J. K. Dubois, Springfield; D. C. Dodge, Denver; George C. Knight, Cincinnati; A. M. Hurlbut, Hartford, Ct.; Hon. D. L. Phillips, Springfield; J. A. Williamson, DesMoines; Solomon Turk, Dubuque; H. F. McKinley, Galena; Ezra L. Brown, Salem, Mass.; James M. Brown, Toledo; John W. Horton, Cincinnati; Charles C. Hodges, Detroit; J. N. DeForrest, Madison; R. S. Stevens, Minneapolis; E. H. Murdock, Boston.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for April 29, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent of the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "clear," "cloudy," "fair," "hazy," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow":

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain.	Sky.
[illegible]					

MINIATURE ALMANAC. CHICAGO, April 29.

Sun rises	[illegible]	Moon rises	[illegible]
Sun sets	[illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]
New moon	[illegible]		

Miscellaneous.

At an adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Great Western Insurance Company, held at the St. James Hotel on the 28th instant, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: General H. L. Stewart, President; B. E. Cushing, Vice President; C. D. Hoover, Secretary; Benjamin Lombard, Treasurer. An Executive Committee were at the same time elected, consisting of General H. L. Stewart, General O. L. Mann, Colonel A. N. Waterman, J. Seely Wallace, James Montgomery, M. Smith, Dr. L. B. Major.

—The West Chicago Park Commissioners, yesterday, [illegible]

[illegible] ignition, and about a dozen spirits were concealed in the Armory. The police [illegible]

Some bold thief stole a chest of tea from the store of Mr. Phoenix, No. 167 North Wells street, last evening. The property was valued at $90.

—The Board of Public Works, yesterday, awarded the contract for grading and paving the north [illegible] of Calumet avenue to J. C. McBean, on the terms of the published bid.

DOUBLE HOMICIDE.

Two Men Killed by a Policeman.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, April 27.

At No. 1331 North Second street resides a family by the name of Walsh. One of their number, a son named James, aged about 23 years, and a plasterer by trade, after returning from his daily labor yesterday, spent some time in cultivating a miniature garden which he had formed in the small enclosure, called a yard, in the rear of his parents' house. He continued working thereon until it became almost dark, when he entered the house, changed his clothing, and started out to obtain some little recreation.

About the time that he left home (7½ o'clock) a young man named Murtagh, aged 22 years, whose parents reside at No. 2005 North Fifth street, returned from Germantown, where he had spent the day in labor at some laboring work. This young man, Murtagh, at the age of 16, enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Regiment, under the alias of John Morrissey, he desiring to enter the army, and using an alias to prevent his removal therefrom by his father, who was opposed to his enlisting. He served honorably through the war, and after being discharged returned home. His parents state that he had not done much work since his return, but had just received employment in Germantown, and he and they were mutually joyous over the fact.

After disposing of the meal prepared for him by his mother, he cleansed himself and sallied out for some enjoyment.

Where he went, or where he spent the evening, is not now known; but be that as it may, the fact is patent that he met with Walsh, and both succeeded, as all parties admit, in becoming thoroughly intoxicated. Some time after midnight they brought up in the neighborhood of Third and Montgomery avenues, and by their noise and carousings annoyed the whole neighborhood.

The locality is none of the best. It is the boundary between the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards, and is infested by a gang of young men who are as desperate as they are devilish in their characters. Third street, at this point, is occupied by a number of Irish families of the lower class, who, in their ignorance, screen, instead of expose, the misdoings of the youths that there congregate.

They think that because they are all Democrats that, therefore, Democratic policemen should not interfere with them, and, as a consequence, whenever the officers attempt to arrest any offender, they meet with opposition, and oftimes encounter danger.

This "beat," too, is what is termed a double beat, extending from Oxford to Beach street, and from Second to Sixth street. For some time past it has been in charge of Officers Patrick Levy and Charles Max, of the Eleventh District force, both of whom are said to be exemplary men. Last night Max was left in sole charge of the "beat," on account of the death of Levy's father in New York, and whither Levy had gone.

About a quarter of 1 o'clock this morning Max heard a terrible rumpus while standing at the corner of Montgomery avenue and Third street, and supposing it to come from the Germantown road, he at once ran in that direction. He soon found, however, that he was leaving the sound, and he returned, intending to cross over to American street. On passing Third street he looked down and saw two parties apparently squabbling. He approached them, and in attempting to arrest one of them, a scuffle ensued, which resulted in his drawing his revolver and shooting both. He did not at the time know either of them, but they soon proved to be the two young men mentioned in our opening. After the shooting they were removed into the house of Edward McDermott, on whose pavement the affray occurred. Murtagh died instantly, but Walsh lingered about an hour. The parents of the deceased being notified, the bodies were removed to their respective residences.

On receiving the news of the tragedy, Chief Mulholland, who was at the Central Station, directed Lieutenant Pritchard to report immediately in person. After consultation, Detective Gordon was sent to work up the case, and he repaired to the Eleventh District Station, where he took statement from Policeman Max, which was substantially as follows:

He was patrolling his beat alone, and at a quarter before 1 o'clock he reached Third and Oxford streets; he there heard a great noise as of people fighting; he ran toward Germantown road, thinking that the trouble was in that neighborhood, but the farther he went the farther the noise seemed to be; he then retraced his steps, and on again reaching Third street saw two men just below Columbia avenue, facing each other; one of them seemed to have a revolver in his hand pointing it at the other; as he came up, a woman from overhead exclaimed, "It's about time you got here to stop this business;" he replied, "You can't expect me to be here and in all parts of my beat at the same time," and approached the two men, whom he ordered away, telling them that the noise must be stopped; they still remained and said something to him; he again ordered them away, and not complying, seized one and told him to come with him; the other then approached toward him and was told not to interfere; still pressing forward Max let go his hold on the other one and seized him; then his first prisoner showed a disposition to interfere and he was warned away; he replied he would not interfere, but on arriving up Third street, near Montgomery, approached Max and struck him in the face, and then seized Max by the shirt collar, which he twisted. Max was compelled to release his hold of his prisoner, who immediately seized Max by the legs, and he was thrown to the pavement. While lying there struggling with the men Max was kicked several times about the body. He finally released himself, and, on regaining his feet, seized one of them by the coat, and was again kicked once, when he notified the men that he would shoot. He came towards him, when he drew his revolver and fired two shots; both of them fell to the pavement; Max then ran to Fourth and Berks streets, who seeing a strange policeman, he called to him to come down the street, as he had been compelled to shoot two men; Max and his brother policeman went down to the scene and found the two men gone; he required of several people who had their heads out of windows, which direction the two men had gone, and received as an answer, "One of them is here;" he applied for admission and was refused; he then directed the policeman to remain there while he could obtain the assistance of other policemen; on reaching Berks street he came across Policeman Bird, whose beat adjoined that of Max; they returned to the locality and were again refused admission; Max then reported to Lieutenant Pritchard, at the station, the particulars of the affray; he was directed to patrol the beat of Bird, whom he was to notify to hunt up the lieutenant; shortly after he returned to the station and delivered himself into custody, stating that both of the men were dead; he was then placed in custody, and is at present at the Eleventh District Station.

As in all similar cases, there are two sides of the story to be told. This morning we visited the locality, and after some little search succeeded in finding Mrs. McDonough, who refused to give any information. Whilst standing at the door of her residence a lad picked up a collar supposed to have belonged to the officer, which was much rumpled, and a piece of the handle of a pair of nippers, thus showing that there had evidently been a severe struggle. We next visited the residence of Murtagh, and from his father obtained the following as the substance of a statement made by Edward McDonough:

"I was awakened by a noise in the street, and raising the window I saw the officer trying to arrest Walsh. Murtagh told him (Walsh) to go with the officer, and advanced toward the latter. The officer shouted to Murtagh not to come near him or he would shoot. Murtagh replied, 'I am going to help you.' I then shouted to the officer not to shoot; if he was not able to take his prisoner to spring his rattle. The officer replied, 'I have no rattle.' Just then the officer fired and Murtagh fell. Myself, wife, and daughter then rushed down stairs, and found that both men were shot. We then carried both into my house, and Walsh died in a short time. Just before the shot was fired I heard some one of the two say, 'You needn't take us; we are all Democrats like yourself.' I did not see either the officer or the deceased on the ground at any time."

As is usual in such cases, a bitter feeling exists to the prejudice of the officer, some alleging that he should not have shot both, and others that he should not have shot either.

Both of the young men were shot in the breast, one on the right side and the other on the left.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A WIFE.

A Fiend in Human Form—Sickening Details—The Wretch Avoids Lynching by Flight.

From the St. Louis Democrat, April 29.

On Sunday morning, a man giving his name as Patrick Breen applied at the Coroner's office and requested that official to come to his house, No. 461 Columbus street, and take charge of the body of an infant, of which he (Breen) was the father. The Coroner went to Columbus street, but could find no such number, and returned. On Monday Breen called again, and the Coroner found the old number had been given him, and as Breen did not know the new one, the Coroner told him to meet him at the corner of Anna and Columbus streets, and he would accompany him to the house at 11 o'clock. At the appointed time they met and went to the house, where the official found the body of a still-born infant. The room contained no furniture of any description, with the exception of an excuse for a bed, on which lay the unhappy mother of the dead child. Upon inquiry, the girl (for she was scarcely 19, and very small) told the Coroner that she had been quite sick, but was at present getting better; she had been working in a cotton factory, where she had overlifted and hurt herself, which had caused the miscarriage. The Coroner continued to question her, and drew from her the fact that she had had nothing to eat for several days, but she said her mother was with her now, and she would be well taken care of. The girl's voice here faltered, and, beginning to weep, she fairly broke down, and told the officer a part of her unhappy story. She admitted that the man Breen, her husband, had treated her cruelly, and had frequently beaten her; that he had sold the furniture when out of work, and refused to give her anything to eat. She said she had left him once and returned to her mother's, in the northern part of the city, but at the entreaties and promises of her husband, whom she still loved, she had come back to him only to be more cruelly ill-used than before. The Coroner at once arrested the man, who had listened to his wife's story, quietly and without interrupting her, but as the girl at the time of his arrest became so much excited and utterly refused to testify against her husband, he was released. The Coroner then proposed to send her to the city hospital where she could have proper attendance and nourishment, but she refused to go, and said her mother would take care of her. [illegible]

The facts ascertained at the inquest are briefly these: The poor girl was the daughter of respectable, comfortably situated people, who are now living in the northern part of the city. Previous to her marriage her name was Lizzie Flaherty. Her parents were opposed to her marriage with Breen, but she paid no attention to their wishes, and married him on the 4th of August last. Her new home was at first comfortably furnished, but her husband refused to work, and, after spending the little money he possessed, he commenced selling the furniture, and one by one the articles were disposed of. He actually sold every article of furniture in the house, and finished with the bed.

He then took his wife's clothes and pawned them, leaving her only one old dress and scarcely any underclothing, and afterward sold her last pair of shoes, leaving her barefooted. The wretch had frequently and cruelly beaten the woman, who was small and delicate, as well as at this time in a delicate situation. He forced her to work in the cotton mill, and took the money she earned from her, and gave her nothing to eat.

The evidence showed that she had frequently risen before her husband in the morning and walked three miles to her parents' house and back, in order to get bread enough to keep her from starving during the day. Upon the night of her confinement she complained to her husband of being sick, and requested him to send for a midwife, which he refused to do. During the night the pains of labor came upon her, and she awoke her husband and begged him for God's sake to get up and make a fire, but he refused to do so, and, with the most horrible curses and language, threw her off the miserable pallet, and told her to make the fire herself.

The miserable sufferer dragged herself to the fire-place and succeeded in lighting a feeble fire, by which she lay upon the hard floor till nearly morning, when the hound finally left her, and went for a midwife, who found her still lying there upon her arrival, and placed her upon the bed.

Many other instances of most unheard-of barbarity were testified to during the inquest, and over the emaciated body of the once lovely girl the jurors wept like children.

The man Breen, as before stated, had left the city in time to avoid the vengeance of the infuriated citizens, and is now supposed to be at his mother's house in Quincy, Ill.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the woman, Lizzie Breen, came to her death from disease arising from cruel and barbarous treatment received at the hands of her husband.

The Hon. Charles S. Spencer Formally Withdraws from the McFarland Case.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

SIR: Having this morning learned that my associates are displeased with a letter written by me, April 20, assistant to Theodore Tilton, Esq., and published to-day in the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Sun*, and believing that entire accord of counsel is absolutely essential, I retire from the defence of Mr. McFarland.

In doing this, I state that upon a careful perusal of the letter in question, I see nothing in it to retract or regret. I became satisfied that from communications to papers in different parts of the country, and otherwise, a wide-spread impression prevailed that I had attacked the personal chastity of Mrs. Calhoun. As outside of this case I had never heard or known anything to her prejudice, and as whatever language I employed in the excitement of my opening had only the purpose to convey to the jury that she had been, by her letters and conversation, mainly instrumental in producing the result upon which the defence is in some of its material parts based, I felt unwilling that such impression should go uncorrected, and to a former personal friend of many years, whom I respect and esteem, wrote the letter in question.

I regret the necessity of my retirement from this case, but I do not regret that its occasion has been a sincere wish upon my part to correct an erroneous impression prejudicial to a lady.

It is said to be human to err and divine to forgive. If, in any action of mine connected with this case, I have erred, the error has been one of the head and not of the heart. I leave this case in the able hands of able gentlemen, one of whom I believe to be the greatest criminal lawyer living, and shall never cease to pray for Daniel McFarland's safe delivery.

CHARLES S. SPENCER.

MISSOURI.

Yawl Capsized and Three Men Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—While four deck hands on the steamer St. Paul were, last evening, attempting to take a yawl from the stern of the steamer, it came in contact with the wheel, which was in motion, capsizing it, and three of four of the occupants were drowned. Their names are unknown.

Lake Shore Line—Summer Arrangements.

This favorite line enters, as usual, upon the Summer season with every arrangement perfected to secure promptness in the whole route.

The Fast New York Express leaving Chicago at 11 a. m., will not disappoint the expectations of that large portion of the travelling public with whom it became the favorite last season, when it was in but two or three instances ever slightly behind time at Rochester. This result is due to few stops and long runs, rather than to high speed. The perfection of the road, and equipment, however, will enable it to make up and to stand, with good time, to make up any reasonable loss of time which may occur on connecting lines. Attached to this train are palace cars to Rochester, connecting with the Wagner Drawing Room cars, without change to New York.

The 5:15 p. m. train leaves Chicago daily. It has palace car attached running through to New York.

The Night Express, leaving at 9 p. m., reaches New York at 11 a. m., three hours earlier than heretofore. It has the beautiful drawing-room cars attached, in addition to palace sleeping cars.

The Toledo [illegible] leaves at 7:30 a. m., is the only train that accommodates the [illegible] passengers of all the lines of the road. [illegible] for stations on the old Main Line, on the Air Line, and on the Grand Rapids, Jackson, and Detroit Branches.

Something New.

Attention is called to the new clothing house of John H. Dickson, agent, at No. 79 Madison street. Mr. Dickson has opened a stock of entirely new goods, and makes a specialty of youths', boys', and children's clothing. He has also a fine assortment of young men's business and dress suits, which, with his other stock, he offers at reasonable prices.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lillies' Polish, for Polishing Pianos, organs, melodeons, billiard tables, and all kinds of furniture in oak, walnut, or rosewood. Warranted the best. Price, 75 cents per bottle. For sale at W. W. Kimball's, 63 Washington street, by A. G. Cone.

If your throat is sore, or you are annoyed by a constant cough, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the diseased parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for coughs and colds, or any complaint of the throat or lungs, and if taken in time a short trial will prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

The New Cancer Cure—Painless cures for open or unopen cancers and tumors, at the Chicago Cancer Institute, 218 West Madison street. Pamphlet free. Dr. W. K. Everson, Surgeon in charge.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Lessees and Managers

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

The beautiful comedy FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.	MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.	And the amusing comic drama of SOLON SHINGLE.

Mrs. Henry Linden, first appearance; Messrs. Taylor, Jennings, Nagle, Chaplin, &c., appearing. Admission, 50c.; children, 25c.

TO-NIGHT—LAST TIME

Of Shakespeare's great work,

KING HENRY IV.

With the great Star Combination,

HACKETT, VANDENHOFF,

TAYLOR, CHAPLIN, NAGLE, &c., in the cast. Monday next—THE MERRY WIVES.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ARTISTE,

LUCILLE WESTERN.

SATURDAY EVENING,

OLIVER TWIST.

NANCY SIKES .... LUCILLE WESTERN
BILL SIKES .... JAS. A. HERNE

Saturday Afternoon Matinee—EAST LYNNE.
LADY ISABEL ....
MAD. VINE .... LUCILLE WESTERN.
Monday—FROU FROU.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
Mr. FRANK E. AIKEN as .... THE STRANGER.
Last Times of Uncle Dick's Darling.
THIS SATURDAY
For the GRAND MATINEE, at 2:30,
Also in the EVENING, at 8,
THE STRANGER,
AND
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Matinee this Afternoon, and To-night.
Positively last performances of the excellent bill for this week.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

MARTHA JANE BERNE, by ANDY McKEE.
SCENES AT COFFIN AND MELANDER'S
GRAND DOUBLE CLOG DANCE.
[illegible] SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!
Precisely the same bill Afternoon and Evening.
MONDAY—Entire change of Programme. Great bill.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. G. GRUBB.

Genteel Furniture, Piano, &c.,

At Residence, No. 297 West Randolph-st.,

SATURDAY MORNING, April 30, at 9½ o'clock. One Steinway Piano & Davis Piano, Parlor and Chamber Suits, French Mirrors, Curtains, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses, Pictures, Hall Stand, Cook and other Stoves, [illegible]

By S. F. THOMAS & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale,

AT

No. 326 Wabash-av.,

[illegible]

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Regular Saturday's Sale.

A LARGE LOT OF

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

Piano Fortes, Billiard Tables, Iron Safes, Crockery, Glass, Mirrors, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS, &c.,

On SATURDAY, April 30, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 3, 5, 7, and 11 Randolph-st. Also, at 11 o'clock—Horses, new Open and Top Buggies, &c.

460 MICHIGAN-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE,

Parlor & Chamber Sets, Dining-room & Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Piano Forte, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At marble-front Dwelling, No. 460 Michigan-av., corner Fourteenth-st., on MONDAY, May 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.

845 Prairie-av.

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

Brussels Carpets, Piano Forte, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On TUESDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock a. m., at dwelling No. 845 Prairie-av., the entire household effects, consisting of PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, Brussels Carpets, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Oil Paintings, Engravings, etc.

Three Days Sale.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Alpacas, Silks, Linen Goods, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Yankee Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY mornings, May 3d, 4th, and 5th, at their Salesrooms, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

Regular Saturday Sale

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Sofas, Extension Tables, Lounges, Hat Trees, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Stoves, 12 Silver-plated & Black Walnut Show Cases,

On SATURDAY, April 30, at 9½ o'clock.

Also, at 11½ o'clock, new Carriages, Open and Top Buggies, Harness, [illegible]

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON ASHLEY-ST. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS CONVENIENT TO SCHOOLS [illegible] FRED L. FAKE [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A TWO-STORY MARBLE front [illegible]

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK (KANKAKEE-AV.) [illegible] J. WINSHIP [illegible]

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS, SIX PER CENT. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SIX NEW COTTAGES AND LOTS [illegible] ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AFTER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL [illegible] O. COLE, Room 1, No. 108 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

FOR SALE—75x125 ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN [illegible] MEAD & COE, 124 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON WABASH-AV. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOT ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—25 LOTS ON INDIANA-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE [illegible]

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A NEW 3-STORY frame house, 10 rooms, brick foundation, hot and cold water, bath, water closets, furnace, etc. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—CORNER LOT [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY—[illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—40 ACRES [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—15 ACRES SOUTH-west corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-third-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—WABASH-AV. AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—TAYLOR-ST.—A FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms and lot No. 307 Taylor-st., between Halsted and Blue Island-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A NEW 3-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, brick foundation, hot and cold water, bath, water closets, furnace, etc. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50 FEET FRONT [illegible] BAXTER & FAY, 104 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON NORTH CLARK-ST. [illegible] Apply at 197 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SOUTH PARK, CALUMET and Forest-avs., north of Wabpansch. Address J. H. BROWN, 190 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOT NO. 6, BLOCK NO. 35, Johnson, Roberts & Storrs' Addition, 24x125 feet corner North Franklin and Pierce-sts.; will be sold at a bargain if taken by the 10th of May. Apply to J. MYERS, 18 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE OF THE most desirable residences in the West Division. [illegible] ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 28 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near the river, [illegible] JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 151 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND—CLOSE TO Central Park [illegible] EDWARD C. WALLER, 6 Union Building, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND basement [illegible] EDWARD C. WALLER, 6 Union Building.

FOR SALE—BOARDING HOUSE OF 30 ROOMS, [illegible] For particulars apply at 39 Monroe-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE & CO., 157 DEARBORN-ST. [illegible]

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET, FRONTING SOUTH ON [illegible] JOS. R. CRANDALL, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—25x125 FT., CORNER JACKSON AND Throop-sts., for a few days only. J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,000, CHEAP HOME. COTtage, lot, and barn, 92 Eleventh-st., near Joseph Church. Terms, $450 cash, $200 in August; balance in 1 and 2 years. Call at 76 Eleventh-st., or at 179 West Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, TWO NEW HOUSES of 10 rooms each, located at a better bargain than you can find. [illegible] C. T. BROWNE, Room 4, 87 Washington-st. Call from 11 to 2 daily.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA—A BEAUTIFUL place, overlooking the lake, large lot, house 11 rooms, for sale or rent. F. STARR, 154 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES AND lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE, A NEW HOUSE, with 11 rooms, on very easy terms. A. HAMMOND, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, EXTRA CHOICE residence lots. Inquire of H. M. KIDDER, 11 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW PALATIAL RESIDENCE IN [illegible] Address LUCIAN F. BISHOP, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK AND FRUIT FARM of 200 acres, 5 miles southeast of Nashville, Ill. [illegible] Address G. P. LOWE, Nashville, Ill.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE FAY & CO.'S CABINET [illegible] Inquire at the GARDEN CITY PLANING MILL, 40 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—AT THEIR NEW store, 30 Lake-st., a full line of woodworking machinery, including moulding and planing machines, [illegible] J. A. FAY & CO., Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, hoisting, and marine [illegible] H. M. AMES, 30 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND STEAM engines [illegible] W. JAMES & CO., 156 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILER, COMPLETE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT-HORSE POWER SECOND-hand stationary engine. MINER T. AMES & CO., 7 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan for from one to sixty days' time on stocks, bonds, warehouse receipts, real estate notes, secured commercial paper, and all other good securities. Office 5 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON THREE TO FIVE years' time, on Chicago real estate. Apply to WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

$1,200 WANTED FOR THREE YEARS ON inside real estate. Will pay 10 per cent, but no commissions. Address A L J, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, South Side preferred, for a gentleman with unexceptional references. Address E D, 146 Washington-st.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, IN PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c., in all parts of the city. Apply to SWIFT & CO., 58 Madison-st., Room 30.

BOARD—SINGLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR A young man. Private family preferred. Michigan or Wabash-av., [illegible] Address, stating full particulars, G G, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 258 HURON-ST., BETWEEN State and Dearborn-sts. [illegible]

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, TWO-STORY HOUSE of 8 rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling house [illegible] GEO. W. HENDRICK [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES ON CARROLL-ST., NO. 359, [illegible] NORTH LASALLE-ST.—No. 175, a comfortable house for small family; 7 rooms, brick basement. COTTAGE-PLACE—No. 27, south of Thirty-first-st. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 82 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE FRONT dwelling [illegible] Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, Room 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT, NO. [illegible] Apply to O. WHITE, 165 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TWO-STORY AND basement [illegible] Apply at Room 8, third floor, 164 State-st.

TO RENT—446 KANKAKEE-AV. [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE OF ELEVEN ROOMS, WITH all modern improvements [illegible] DAVID GOODWILLIE.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCE, 122 South Sangamon-st., 14 rooms [illegible] E. M. CHAPMAN, 187 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 148 TWENTY-FIFTH-st., and No. 28 Twenty-sixth-st. [illegible] Inquire at 28 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—267 MADISON-ST.; NICE HOUSE, 7 rooms, $35 per month. [illegible] GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY D. F. WILDER, 41 CLARK-ST., [illegible]

TO RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE WITH CARriage-house and four acres of land, handsomely ornamented; desirably located on the West Side. [illegible] Apply to JOHN A. ELY, No. 44 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brick house, with carriage-house, on Van Buren-st., near Aberdeen-st. [illegible] Apply to JOHN A. ELY, No. 44 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE DWELLING HOUSE, WITH furniture [illegible] CHANDLER, POMEROY & NOYES, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 167 SOUTH ROBEY-st., 6 rooms [illegible] Apply to W. F. BELL, 168 South Robey-st., or at National Bank of Commerce.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE 398 SOUTH Green-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES OF SIX AND FIVE ROOMS, in good repair [illegible] Inquire at 23 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—245 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. 10 ROOMS. [illegible] Apply to J. P. IRWIN, 9 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st., from 1st of May. Apply at 104 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 217 SOUTH GREEN-ST., CORner of Tyler [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN [illegible] Inquire of FINNEY & LYONS, 178 South Water-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE 256 WARREN-av. [illegible] Apply to J. D. WEBER, 61 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED THREE-STORY BRICK house, with all modern improvements, 14 rooms, in one of the most desirable locations, [illegible] Apply at 126 North State-st., for one week.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE—A GENTEEL house of 8 rooms [illegible] Inquire at 180 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 561 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. [illegible] R. FOWLER, 103 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 269 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—205 WABASH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORner Eighteenth-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE IN WINNETKA. [illegible] ARTEMAS CARTER [illegible]

TO RENT—GOTHIC COTTAGE HOUSE, CONtaining nine rooms, bath-room, and summer kitchen. [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED LARGE [illegible]

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 771 CARROLL-ST. [illegible] E. W. HAGERTY, 128 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HARLEM; HOUSE OF 8 [illegible] JOHN H. S. QUICK, 45 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement house No. 1608 Michigan-av. [illegible] GEO. D. HAMILTON & CO., 124 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—97 UNION PARK-PLACE, OR PECK-st., marble front, with barn [illegible]

TO RENT—NO. 190 [illegible] A. P. DOWNS & CO., 15 Major Block.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE, NO. 341 POLK-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE ON OAKLEY-ST., BETWEEN [illegible]

TO RENT—SPLENDID NEW COTTAGE, MARBLE [illegible]

TO RENT—664 NORTH CLARK-ST.—TWO-STORY [illegible]

TO RENT—THREE THREE-STORY BRICK houses [illegible] Apply to E. J. KEARNEY, 133 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ON WABASH-av. [illegible] Tribune Building.

TO RENT—85 SOUTH MARKET-ST.—SALOON [illegible] C. McDONNELL, 133 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 9 HUBBARD-COURT, 11 rooms [illegible] Apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 118 Madison-st., Farwell Hall Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 417 MICHIGAN-AV., FURnished or unfurnished. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 405 WEST [illegible] W. WALLER, 26 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—NOS. 673 AND 71 THIRD-AV.; ALSO, [illegible] W. WALLER, 26 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—BY J. S. GOULD & CO., ROOM 15 Lombard Block [illegible]

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON OHIO-ST., EAST OF Clark. [illegible] R. DERRICK, 4 and 5 Flanders' Block.

TO RENT—132 SUPERIOR-ST., 7 ROOMS, TEN minutes walk from Court House. Good repair. $35. Room 30, 16 North State-st., 12½ to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, GAS AND water, 1499 Prairie-av. $35 per month. Six-room cottage, one block outside limits, on Lincoln-av. $20 per month. Seven-room cottage, one block from Lincoln Park, $30 per month. Basement $12 additional; gas and water. Two-story house on Sophia-st., 2 blocks from Lincoln Park, 11 rooms. $35 per month. Will rent separately. Apply to F. M. CHAPMAN, 167 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, COTTAGE 515 WEST Washington-st., 7 rooms [illegible] C. J. BURROUGHS, 113 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT frame houses on Thirty-first-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. All modern improvements [illegible] W. H. PHARE & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, NO. 109 Park-av., near Wood-st. Apply to DR. GLEASON, at Turkish Baths, 21 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCE, 129 Twenty-first-st. [illegible] Apply at 247 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—GOTHIC COTTAGE, CORNER FULton and Sangamon-sts. New cottage, 20x30, on Twenty-seventh, near Dodge, $15. Upper and lower stories of new cottage, Hess, on String-st., near Sixteenth, $12 and $10. JNO. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 151 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON PARK-av., and near Park. A number of other houses all over the West Division. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 155 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—[illegible] improvements [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, WATER, gas, and fixtures [illegible]

TO RENT—NO. 1116 INDIANA-AV., TWO-STORY and brick basement house; 9 rooms. [illegible] Apply on premises, or to J. B. THOMPSON, Room 18, Pope's Block, rear building.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT MARBLE DWELLing [illegible]

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, [illegible]

TO RENT—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, handsome 2-story house of 11 rooms, with bay window on each story. Rent low.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, NO. 785 Wabash-av. [illegible] J. M. CUTLER, 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, THE DESIRABLE [illegible] MEAD & COE, 124 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WANTED, AS TENANTS, A QUIET, respectable family for a cottage [illegible] 45 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—3 HOUSES ON SMITH-ST., 1 BLOCK from Union Park. [illegible] Apply to GEO. C. CHRISTIAN, Room 8 Major Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, first-class two-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, 319 West Monroe-st., east of Lincoln. J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, FROM THE 1ST OF June, for from 6 to 12 months, at $100 per month, a good furnished house of 10 rooms, with furnace, gas, and barn attached, to a first-rate family (not large). Also, from May 1, two new houses of 10 rooms, at $65 per month, and two cottages at $40 per month. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 102 Washington-st. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with brick basement, containing 10 rooms [illegible] Inquire of A. B. JOHNSON, No. 31 Hubbard-st., corner of Halsted-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, 750 Michigan-av.; has all modern improvements, furnace and gas fixtures, newly painted [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—FINELY FINISHED HOUSE, WITH furnace, &c., 13 rooms, good stable attached, on Langley-av. [illegible] CHANDLER, POMEROY & NOYES, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 540 WABASH-AV. [illegible] A. J. AVERELL & CO.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE ON THE CORner of Eldridge-court and Michigan-av. Has nine rooms above the basement, and large attic, laundry, kitchen and furnace room in basement. Has large lawn in front and piazza. [illegible]

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE No. 215 North LaSalle-st., in a desirable locality. Apply at 230 North LaSalle-st., or Room 1 Steele Building.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON HOYNE-ST., $25 per month. 1 house on Hamilton-av., $20 per month. 1 house on Adams-st., $35 per month. Cottage on Indiana-st., $20 per month. FOLLETT & DAY, Real Estate Brokers and Loan Agents, 126 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON WEST JACKSON-ST., 4 rooms; cottage on McGregor-st.; cheap. BROWN BROS., 28 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY BARKER & WAIT, Room 5, No. 167 Randolph-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 7 Archer-av., near State-st. $15 per month. Apply at Room 7, 144 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2½-STORY GOTHIC FRAME DWELLING, No. 18 Quincy-st., near Indiana-av., 11 rooms. $65 per month, in advance. H. O. STONE, Room 7, 144 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 542 State-st. [illegible] H. O. STONE, Room 7, 144 Madison-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER, 1249 Indiana-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—A VERY NICE TWO-STORY FRAME building [illegible] H. O. STONE, 144 Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID COTTAGE WITH 8 rooms and 2 closets, good basement [illegible] Inquire at 343 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE, 373 [illegible] SAMPSON & DREW, Room 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, $25, OR suite of two rooms, $30 per month, with privilege of bath. Apply to W. F. SHERWOOD, 122 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, IN [illegible] 20 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—FOR LIFE INSURANCE or other purposes—Three are two of the desirable rooms now occupied by the Security Insurance Co., corner Clark and Washington-sts., first floor. Applications to be made at company's rooms, second floor.

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE ON THE CORNER of Michigan and Clark-sts., for a term of years. Apply to [illegible]

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AND ROOMS, [illegible] Apply to G. LUNT, 30 Clark-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A NEW IRON FRONT, BRICK STORE, [illegible] Address W. S. PERKIN, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—3-STORY STORE, 30x100 FT., CORNER Lake and Franklin-sts. [illegible] Apply at No. 1 Marine Bank.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—THE FINE DRUG STORE and basement [illegible] J. M. WILLIAMS, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—STORE OR BANKING OFFICE, NO. 44 LaSalle-st. [illegible] RAMSEY, BRO. & CO., 115 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL HOTEL NEAR ONE OF THE large railroad depots [illegible] C. W., care of P. O. Drawer 5371.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT OFFICES, 292 WEST Madison-st. [illegible] Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 222 WEST MADISON-ST., Thompson's Block, 22x78, suitable for any first-class business. [illegible] Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART OF THE LARGE BASEMENT office, 154 Washington-st., one of the best locations for insurance or commission business in the city. MEAD & COE, 124 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEST CORNER FOR BUSINESS ON West Washington-st., for grocery or any other business. BROWN BROS., 28 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 65 RANDOLPH-st., under Matteson House. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—45 SOUTH WATER-ST.—THE SECOND, third, and fourth floors, with good front entrance. Splendid location for broker or light jobbing trade. Will rent to a good tenant. Also, basement same building. Apply at store.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD STORES IN A NEW building on one of the best corners of the West Side, suitable for a drug store, shoe store, or any other business. Also, a well-lighted basement for light manufacturing, or a barber shop. Rent very reasonable. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 9 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORE AND ROOMS FOR family. Liberal terms. Inquire on premises, 259 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES THAT WILL DRAW BUSIness, and make $20,000 per annum. Large, well-lighted, and convenient offices in Steele's Building, 144 and 146 Madison-st., near Chamber of Commerce. We have 4 rooms, all connected, that will make a splendid office for a law firm or insurance agency, but will rent separately if desired. Apply at Room 7, 144 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER. APply at the Marble and Granite Manufacturing Co., 307 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STUDIO OR DESK ROOM IN CROSby's Opera House. Apply at Room 29, from 9 until 1 o'clock.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OFFICE AND OFFICES and rooms above, in Tyler Block, LaSalle-st., very low. S. W. SEA, 159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 13 CANAL-ST.; STORE AND basement 22 Canal-st., with power and lofts, &c. S. W. SEA, 159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 17 RIVER-ST. FOUR stories and basement. Adapted to heavy business. [illegible] WM. B. LOOMIS & CO., 159 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE [illegible] 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A STORE, WITH ROOMS IN REAR; [illegible] HATHAWAY.

TO RENT—STORES—STATE-ST. NO. 679, IN GOOD brick building, corner of Eldridge-court. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 82 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES—126 and 128 South Water-st. By F. GEDDES, 61 South Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—THE CHOICE CORNER STORE [illegible] Apply to G. H. R. HUGHES, 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS in Smith & Nixon's Building, on southwest corner of Clark and Washington-sts. CHARLES GOODMAN, 128 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED, PLEASANT rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen, at 371 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING known as the Thompson Block, suits of 5 rooms each, from May 1, on first and second floors. Gas and other fixtures up each floor. Rent cheap. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms on second floor. Hot and cold water. To gentlemen only. At No. 23 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE lake shore, near Sixteenth-st., suitable for family use. Inquire at 839 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FRONT AND REAR FAMILY ROOMS, in suites, in Stone's Building, 144 and 146 Madison-st. [illegible] Apply at Room 7, 144 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 251 STATE-street, opposite Harrison-st. Four good rooms and water up stairs. Apply to G. H. R. HUGHES, 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. Gentlemen only. Private family. 30 Pine-st., corner Illinois. Reference.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF TWO-STORY house; 5 rooms, pantry, 2 closets, and summer kitchen. [illegible] Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A VERY COMFORTABLE ROOMY, two-story house, 1451 Indiana-av., with barn attached. Very cheap; half a block from street car.

TO RENT—4 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with closets and pantry, with water, in a private house. Rent, $20. Apply at 671 South State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms, at 249 South Clark-st., corner Jackson.

TO RENT—GOOD SLEEPING ROOM ON SECOND floor, Washington-st., near Clark. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 28 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE AND single. Apply at Room 49 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE THREE FINE AND LARGE unfurnished rooms, suitable for offices or sleeping rooms, [illegible] a small store in same—all of which I will rent almost at your own price. D. B. BRANT, 147 South Water-st. The store is a great bargain, and rooms also.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, single, opposite the Post Office. Inquire at Room 1, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE FINEST LOCALITY IN CHIcago, several rooms suitable for housekeeping. Address ILLINOIS, Tribune office.

TO RENT—147 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR WAbash-av., 10 rooms besides basement, front and back parlor. Will be put in thorough repair and painted. Apply at 287 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, for one or two single gentlemen, within three minutes' walk of the Post Office. Inquire at 143 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—TO DRESSMAKERS—TWO SPLENdid rooms, well located and part of furniture and showcase for sale. Apply at Room 17, No. 194 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent at 14 South Clinton-st., a few doors south of Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE large and one small, to gentlemen only, at 71 Third-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH [illegible] South. Apply at 461 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, for gentleman and wife, within a mile of Clark-st. Bridge, with or without board. Address ALPHA, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BOARDING HOUSE, furnished or partly furnished, where the whole or part of it would be taken in board. Address E L, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 4 or 5 rooms, on West Side, within 15 minutes of Court House. Rent not to exceed $20. Address F G K, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THIS CITY, ON THE 28TH ULT., a pass-book containing a note signed L. C. Gunsaul, and a receipt from the officers of the Galena Division of the C. & N. W. R. R., the property of H. H. Curt, Wheaton, Ill. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at City National Bank.

LOST—A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND dog, with a white spot on the breast, and goes by the name of Nero. The finder will be rewarded by delivering the same at 204 Michigan-av.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN FROM D. B. STEWart, of McLean County, Illinois, April 21, 1870, one dark bay gelding, 9 years old, about 16 hands high; white hind foot, white blaze, [illegible] H. STEWART, Pekin, McLean County, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT OF about 100 feet front on south side, corner or inside, between Fifty-ninth-st. and the Reform School, and east of Cottage Grove-av., or at junction of Michigan Southern & Illinois Central Railroads. [illegible] Address EASTERN, Tribune office, giving location and lowest price.

WANTED—TO SUPPLY CUSTOMERS—A COTtage or a house of six to eight rooms on North Side, worth $4,000 to $8,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 28 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, FOR CASH, SMALL cook stove, [illegible] Apply at 179 West Lake-st.

PARTIES DESIRING STORAGE FOR FURNIture [illegible] HAMLIN & CO.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITERS AT THE Continental Oyster House and Dining Rooms, 71 Clark-st. Also, a first-class woman cook and an oysterman.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 50 [illegible] Room 1.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD HANDS FOR WISconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Kansas. All [illegible] SCANDINAVIAN EMIGRANT AGENCY, 11 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SMALL capital, [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—50 RAILROAD laborers for Illinois, also 100 for Kansas, Wisconsin and Minnesota. [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK OF [illegible] Address, with references, stating what salary is expected, L O, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE SALESMEN to travel in every county, or to locate. [illegible]

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. MUST WRITE A good hand, [illegible] TAYLOR, 6 Lake-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN FOR AN OFFICE, with a small capital. Inquire at corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., over Third National Bank.

WANTED—A COMPETENT STOCK KEEPER in a wholesale dry goods. Address by letter, with reference, 13 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRY GOODS CLERK; one that understands the business well, and is a good salesman; also, an errand boy. [illegible] JOHN YORK, 519 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GENTEEL ENERGETIC MAN, TO canvass the city for the sale of trees, shrubs, greens, and shrubbery. Call at 231 West Madison-st., between 11 and 1 to-day. A. H. FOSKETT.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED AND THREE inexperienced canvassers [illegible] O. D. ORVIS & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. MUST THOROUGHly understand the business and come well recommended. Apply at 300 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE ORDERS FOR our goods by sample, on liberal salaries, or a large commission [illegible] ADAMS & CO., over 125 Monroe-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD CARriage Trimmer. Address A. BOOTH, SON & CO., Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR IN A PHOTOGRAPH gallery. None but a first-class artist need address M L K, Box 368, city.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PAINTERS AT McKENZIE'S, 269 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A MEAT COOK, A WHITE MAN; one that can carve cooked and uncooked meats, and prepare and cook vegetables. Good wages will be paid. Address, at once, HOWARD HOUSE, Freeport, Ill.

WANTED—SEVERAL LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTers. Inquire at 150, 152, and 154 South Clark-st. CHICAGO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS FINISHER. Address W, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT NORTHWEST corner Fulton and Sangamon-sts. NICHOLSON BROS., Builders, No. 151 Dearborn-st. Carpenter work done promptly.

WANTED—PAPER HANGERS. APPLY IMMEdiately at 78 Randolph-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD BARBERS. APPLY AT 21 East Kinzie-st., near the bridge.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT NO. 261 East Madison-st., Garden City House.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARVERS AT 307 AND 313 Kinzie-st., corner Reuben-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO LAUNdry work to take charge of laundry. Good wages to a competent person. Apply at 367 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG LADIES TO WAIT IN [illegible] Thompson's Block. Call from 9 to 11 to-day. W. F. BRAZELTON.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN—WILL take in washing or go out to wash, or do house cleaning. Address or call, A. C. HUNSGEN, 218 Stewart-av., near the corner of Archer-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN SMALL FAMILY—FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer. Will pay highest wages. Apply at 151 Walnut-st., or address, for three days, A B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A GOOD GIRL to do general housework, both on South Side. Apply to-day at 31 Major Block, from 5 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. A girl to do general housework. Good references required. Apply immediately at 162 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR LAUNDRY WORK. Good wages paid to experienced hands. Apply at 350 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 281 WEST MADISON-ST., A GIRL to do general housework. Good reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD TO assist in general housework. Apply at 771 Wabash-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS cook, washer and ironer, at 23 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO DINing room and chamber work. Call at 9 Jackson-st.

WANTED—AT THE LADIES HELP EXCHANGE, [illegible] 1 laundry girls, 2 second girls, 1 milliner, 5 sales ladies, 3 pastry cook. Apply at 160 Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL PRIvate family. Inquire at 161 Pine-st., between Erie and Huron. Good references required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A STRICTLY LEGAL and private manner, by a lawyer who has made divorce laws a special study. All cases guaranteed. Advice given free. Address the old and long established P. O. Box 310, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. No fees unless decree is obtained. Address P. O. Box 1037. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years, and the owner has obtained 400 divorces during that time.

PARTIES WANTING GOODS SOLD ON SALARY or commission by a young man who has had some experience. Notions preferred. Address S M B, Tribune office, giving full particulars, and terms. Satisfactory reference can be given.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPET, AND FIXtures for an office; must be desirable, and sold low. Address FURCHASER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A DRUG STORE IN some smart, growing town. Stock about [illegible] Iowa preferred. Address DRUGGIST, 1046 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—OLD BROKEN, ALSO GOOD WATCHes, old gold, silver, jewelry, paying and bringing, clothing, etc. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 165 State-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING OR WRITING THAT I could do at home evenings. SCOTT, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SAVINGS BANK CHARTER. ADdress F W, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEWS, NOTION, CONFECTIONERY, fancy store—one paying business. Would lease same. Address, stating particulars, CASH CUSTOMER, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENCIL CUTTERS TO SEND FOR descriptive circulars [illegible] JOHN C. HILTON, No. 1 Clark-st.

WANTED—FOR AN UNUSUALLY INTELLIgent, interesting, and pretty girl 11 years of age, a permanent home in a good family in this city. [illegible] For full information apply to H. N. 61 Clark-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to L. GELDER, 354 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR THE SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. A work descriptive of Washington City [illegible] JONES, JUNKIN & CO., 167 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SEVERAL ACTIVE, ENERgetic men to act as general agents for the North western Mutual Benefit Company of Detroit, Mich. [illegible] NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL BENEFIT COMPANY, Nos. 131 and 133 Michigan-av., Detroit.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR LIFE IN UTAH; OR, THE MYSTERIES OF MORMONISM. By J. H. Beadle, Editor of the Salt Lake Reporter. [illegible] Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$50 A DAY TO MALE AND female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. [illegible] Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR DISTRICTS IN THE States of Illinois and Iowa, for the Economical Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I. Apply to, or address, L. A. WHITE, General Agent, 79 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—NEWEST ARTICLE OUT; sells at sight, nothing in America like it. Call or write for circulars, STANFORD & CO., 51 Reynolds Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

18 THIRD-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM P. O.—Pleasant rooms, gas, closets, bath room, with good board, reduced to $4.50 per week; day board, $4.

67 TWENTY-THIRD-ST., CONVENIENT TO street cars—Three large rooms, one suite front. House new; modern improvements. Location first-class.

74 JACKSON-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front parlor; also, one good room on second floor, to rent, with good board, to man and wife, or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO DELIGHTful rooms on second floor to let, with board, to gentlemen or families. House newly papered and painted. Gas and bath.

96 THIRD-AV.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with good board and nice rooms at a reasonable price. Also, a few day boarders.

101 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PEOPLE DESIRING first-class board, with new, light, airy rooms, will do well to call at 101 Sixteenth-st., where WM. H. SEA, the former proprietor of the National Hotel at Joliet, is now ready to wait upon them.

170 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHed front room and pleasant side room, with good board.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO SUITES OF front parlor. House new, with modern improvements.

247 ILLINOIS-ST.—FRONT ROOM TO GENTLEman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board.

266 AND 268 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PLEASant and front room, unfurnished; also, a back room suitable for a gentleman and wife, to rent, with board.

300 AND 302 WABASH-AV.—SUITES OF FAMIly rooms, single and double rooms, and first-class day board. Terms reasonable.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, for gentlemen and ladies or single gents.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—Board with large furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, in a private family. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, one or two pleasant rooms. Terms reasonable.

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE HANDSOME ROOM, with first-class board, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also, single room, and day boarders.

552 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Pleasant furnished rooms and good board for gentleman and wife, or small family.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH-st.—To rent, with board, front room, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a few day boarders accommodated.

BOARDING—YOUNG MEN SEEKING FOR A home in a private family, with good board, [illegible] 79 Wabash-av., south of Fourteenth-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMmer can be had in a private family in Naperville, on C. B. & Q. R. R. 30 miles from the city. [illegible] S. B. CHASE, 172 South Water-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH NICE ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, near steam and horse cars, at Oakland. References exchanged. Address OAKLAND, Tribune office.

NATIONAL HOTEL, CORNER OF WELLS AND Washington-st., one block west of Court House, in the centre of business. Good front rooms for gents and their families [illegible]

NORTH SIDE, VICINITY OF UNITY CHURCH—A handsome furnished room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife. References required. Address K T, Tribune office.

TWO SOUTHERN LADIES, OCCUPYING a nice, cheerful, convenient suite of rooms, can take two or three gentlemen as boarders. [illegible] Address SOUTHERN, Tribune office.

TWO ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board, in fine location, on short notice. [illegible] Inquire at 13, Smith & Nixon's building.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. JORGENSEN, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT and Inspirational Counsellor, Room 21, 125 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF fair business [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, [illegible] Address J F W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH bookkeeper. [illegible] F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR traveller for a wholesale grocery or grain house [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN MERCANTILE, MANufacturing [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS wholesale or retail dry goods store [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND intelligent young man as salesman or shipping clerk [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who writes a fair hand, in a store as clerk, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDING clerk, bookkeeper, secretary, or [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS baker [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO WOOLLEN MANufacturers—A situation as Spinner [illegible] A. E. GLEASON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER IN the city [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 MEAT COOK, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS apothecary, in a drug store or chemical laboratory. [illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a first-class private family. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman; understands gardening, and all kinds of work. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER IN THE CITY or country, by a competent lady bookkeeper, or to take charge of a set of books of an association. Address Mrs. K M D, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a lady in delicate health, or general housework in a small family. Call in rear 72 Third-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD EDITOR CAN OBTAIN A ONE-HALF interest in a widely circulated, first-class Republican journal, supplied with steam presses and every appliance for job printing. [illegible] Address NORTHWEST, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SMALL TURNING shop complete, for sale; can be bought at very low price, and moderate rent, as the owner is going to leave the city, by applying at the basement under No. 58 West Lake-st.

A FLOURISHING CIGAR AND BOOK STORE doing a business of $100 per week, for sale. Apply to JAMES M. HILL'S, 95 Clark-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A LITTLE money—I will sell my billiard hall and saloon [illegible] JAMES CONSIDINE.

A RARE CHANCE—WILL SELL MY LUMBER yard, located in a good section of country; also a good chance for a good dry goods store. Address Box 56, Cortland, Ill.

A FORTUNE FOR BUSINESS MEN AND BANKers. [illegible]

AN ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE BUSINESS [illegible]

A LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT with steam-power and machinery for distillery, brewery, tannery, or mill, with large river front, for sale or to rent. Inquire at 18 LaSalle-st.

AT A MERE NOMINAL PRICE, A ¼ INTEREST IN a real estate and exchange office, for sale or exchange, established 3 years. 104 Randolph-st.

A BOOK, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE [illegible]

BILLIARD PARLOR, BAR, FIXTURES, &c., FOR sale at a bargain. Call and see it, 113 West Madison-st.

BAKERY—STORE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE of a first-class bakery, doing a good business. Inquire at 446 South Halsted-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, WITH FULL stock and fixtures, horse and wagon, three years' lease; doing a good business. One of the best corners in the city; old stand. Address GROCER, Tribune office.

GOOD CHANCE—DRUG STORE FOR SALE—[illegible] W. BARNARD, 18 South Wells-st.

HALF INTEREST OF FIRST-CLASS SALOON, IN centre of city, for sale. Apply on the place, No. 113, corner Washington and Wells-sts.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING AND FINEST [illegible] SCANLAN & FITZGIBBON [illegible]

PARTIES WITH READY MEANS, LOOKING for honorable and profitable business [illegible] GARRISON, HALLECK & GOODRICH.

WE HAVE OTHER BUSINESS AND MUST [illegible]

$2,000 WILL PURCHASE A PERMANENT [illegible]

SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE. BEST CORNER ON State-st. Rent low; three years' lease. Address Post Office Box 286.

SALOON, STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE FOR sale, near the City Railway barn, No. 323 State-st. A good chance to make money.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF M. MOSKOWITZ, RETAIL dealer in general merchandise, will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, May 3, at 10 a. m. [illegible] M. SELZ, Assignee.

$125 WILL SECURE A PERMANENT BUSIness that will pay $200 per month. For sale by [illegible] STANFORD & CO.

$600 ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A PROFITable business for sale, paying $250 per month. [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WAGON, TEAM, AND FARM HARness. Also, Apples, Buggies, Wagons, [illegible] Depot, 156 and 158 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AUCTION PRICES—CAPTURED guns, also, muskets, Springfield rifles, [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT 29 STATE-ST.—THE FINEST [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NICE PAIR OF STRAWBERRY roan horses; suitable for coach or draft. [illegible] stable, 75 and 77 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BULK GRAIN WAGON, AND one two-horse truck wagon, with spring seat [illegible] between Robey and Hoyne.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, FAST, sound, and kind. Cost $250; price, $200. [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF express, business, and general delivery wagons, at MARTIN'S Carriage Factory, 251 and 253 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—BY GARLAND, HOLMES & CO., 54 and 56 North Canal-st., at great bargains: One new grocer's wagon, with pole and shafts, movable top. One new package express. One new three-spring road wagon. One rockaway, Wood's manufacture, N. Y., little used. Also, fresh invoices of carriage arriving at various styles. Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

FOR SALE—ONE MIDDLING HEAVY SHIFTING top buggy. Carriages painted and repaired, and on commission, at factory 620 State-st. L. F. HATHAWAY.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE $20 SIMple harnesses, finished; also, elegant carriage and road harness. [illegible] opposite Novelty Carriage Works. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A REAL GOOD TOP BUGGY, AT A great bargain. Price, $125. Apply 237 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A TROTTING stallion. Must not be under 15½ hands. Address P. O. Box 97, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE CLINKER BUILT BOATS and two duck boats. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at boat-yard on South Branch and Bonfield-st., or 223 State-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-FOURTHS OF THE SOUTH [illegible] CAPT. DANIEL LINEHAN.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, SHOW CASE, DESK, truck, scales, and other fixtures. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SEA MOSS FARINE, 300 CASES just received, and for sale, by Z. M. Hall, 28 and 31 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID "JERSEY" COW; [illegible] WILLIAMS, 83 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COUNTER, METAL SHOW case, gas pipe, candy jars, confectioner's stove, fine marble, from B. Shepard's building, opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, AT 38 WEST LAKE-st. Two new counters, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON corner Forty-first-st., just north of Michigan Southern Car Works. Will exchange one or more for a horse and buggy, or a span of horses and carriage. [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—2 NICE HORSES for a two-seated buggy, or light carry-all with two seats, for one or two horses, new or nearly new. [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS, SASH, doors, and blinds, for groceries, liquors, or any other merchandise, or other lots. LAMB & CO., 192 Randolph-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK CENTRALLY LOCATED. IN quire of F. M. HALE & CO., Dealers in Coal and Wood, No. 2 North Clark-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY FOR RETAIL wood yard, river front [illegible] W. H. HOYT & SON, Room 2, 98 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—LUMBER DOCK, 100 FEET RIVER front, on Lumber-st. [illegible] A. J. WRIGHT, 349 Kinzie-st., near corner of Dearborn.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHETT, PLEASE CALL AS I MUST see you. [illegible]

PERSONAL—IF JOHN BLYTHE, OR ANY ONE knowing of his whereabouts, will address [illegible] RICHBERG, Attorneys at Law, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, recently from the East, [illegible] FRED ELSWORTH, care Tribune office Chicago.

PERSONAL—I WILL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON WHO [illegible]

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG WOMAN (Swede) who called at my office, [illegible] W. CASE, 165 South Clark-st.

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

MESSRS. WHIPPLE & CO.'S POLICE [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, CAPItalist preferred, [illegible] Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING grocery store [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN A STONE QUARRY AT [illegible] J. MARDEN, P. O. Box [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD AND WELL-established manufacturing business [illegible] LIMBERG [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—A CARPENTER, WITH [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN CUTTING and curing hoop-poles [illegible] BACON, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 TO $3,000 capital in the best hotel in Council Bluffs. Apply to GEO. SCOVILLE, 79 Wells-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, with a capital of $10,000, to take a half interest in a well established [illegible] W. SCOTT, P. O.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN ONE OF the best paying businesses in the city, [illegible] READY CASH, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A TIN AND SHEET IRON worker [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE RETAIL DRY goods [illegible] WILLIAMS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished house, [illegible] HENRY SMITH [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON HAVING A [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM THREE TO FIVE rooms, convenient to cars [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, SOUTH [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND wife [illegible] PAUL JONES, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY WITHOUT children [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A STABLE LARGE enough for five or six horses [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A BOARDING HOUSE [illegible] Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN ELEGANT, COMPLETE WALNUT-FINISH chamber set, entirely new, for sale, for two-thirds of cost price, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, COMPLETE, FOR A small family. [illegible]

PARTIES DESIRING STORAGE FOR FURNIture [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE IN EXchange for [illegible]

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE FOR CASH, SMALL cook stove [illegible]

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A PART OR whole of [illegible]

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—20 FEET RIVER FRONT, EXTENDing through to [illegible]

TO LEASE—DOCK CENTRALLY LOCATED. IN quire of F. M. HALE & CO., Dealers in Coal and Wood, No. 2 North Clark-st.

TO LEASE—LUMBER DOCK, 100 FEET RIVER front [illegible]

TO LEASE—DOCK, CORNER OF THE RIVER [illegible] WILLIAM D. KENNEDY [illegible]

TO LEASE—[illegible]